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Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL STEEL BICYCLE
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VOL. XII NO. 213 BOMBAY MONDAY SEPTEMBER 8, 1924 TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Sept	NALDERA ..	—	15 903
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16.385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..	—	11 089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND* ..	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..	—	7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	—	7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	—	16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	—	15.993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	—	11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..	—	7,952
27th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925 3rd Jan	CALEDONIA ..	—	7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	—	16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..	—	15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	—	11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..	—	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	—	7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	—	16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	—	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	—	11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 63 & £ 62	£ 60 & 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
26th Sept.	MULBERA ..	9,100
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,288
1925 0th Jan.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
30th ,,	MANORA ..	7,383
20th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO. SINGAPORE. HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
16th Sept.	SICILIA ..	6 8.2	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
8th Sept.	VITA ..	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi 9-45 a. m.
10th ,,	BARJORA..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
12th ,,	VARSOVA..	Busreh via. Karachi.
13th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi 12-15 p. m.
17th ,,	KHANDALA	East & S. Africa.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
CALCUTTA TO MAURITIUS VIA COLOMBO.

10th Sept.	JAPAN ..	6,052 Tons.

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P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Nagato Maru.	Y. Kotorii	5901	3rd Sept.	14th Sep
*Aki Maru.	K. Oksmoto	6023	15th ,,	29th ,,
*Sado Maru.	I. Nirei.	5898	28th ,,	12th Oct.
*Tokushima Maru.	N. Kaniyama	5976	17th Oct.	31st ,,
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5945	28th ,,	11th Nov.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No —20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,57 50,00
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
S. A. H. SITWELL, N. M. MURRAY, (offg.)
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
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LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Jubbulpore
Agra	Jullundur
Ahmedabad	Kasauli
Ahmedabad City	Khandwa
Ahmednagar	Kumbakonum
Ajmer	Karachi
Akola	Lahore
Akyab	Larkana
Allahabad	Lucknow
Alleppey	Lyallpur
Ambala	Madras (Mount Road)
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bareilly	Meerut
Bassein	Moulmein
Bellary	Mooltan
Benares	Mussoorie
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Bezwada	Muttra
bhopal	Moradabad
Bombay (Byculla)	Murree
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mymensingh
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nadiad
Broach	Nandyal
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nagpore
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nainital
Calcutta (Park Street)	Narayangunge
Calicut	Nasik
Cawnpore	Nagapatam
Chittagong	Nellore
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Dalhousie	Saharanpur
Dhanbad	Salem
Dhulia	Sargodha
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Erode	Serajgunge
Ferozepore	Sholapur
Farrukhabad	Sialkot
Fyzabad	Simla
Gorakhpur	Srinagar
Godhra	Sukkur
Guntur	Surat
Gwalior	Tellicherry
Hathras	Tinnevelly
Hubli	Trichinopoly
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Trivandrum
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tuticorin
Indore	Ujjain
Jaipur	Vellore
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Viramgam
Jalpaiguri	Vizianagram
Jamshedpur	Vizagapatam
	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23	...	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	.....	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Saigodha
Ferozepore	Labore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

STABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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A. G. GRAY.
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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
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For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
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WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
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Apply
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Telegrams CUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

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CALCUTTA.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION.—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS :— Over 70 LAKHS.
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PREMIUM RATES:— LOWEST consistent with safety.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Actg. Manager.
Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM

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HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

SURE CHOLERA PREVENTIVE.

Prof. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES.

	Prices.
Cholera Solution. (Sure Cure 80%)	0-10-0 Per Bot.
Germicide. (A valuable preventive for Cholera)	0-10-0 ,, ,,
Disinfecting Fluid (For disinfection of stool etc.)	0-12-0 8 Oz ,,
do do do	1-0-0 1 Fint ,,
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do do do	1-0-0 Big. ,,
Liver Solution (Best and reliable purgative).	1-4-0 ,, ,,
do do do	0-12-0 Small. ,,

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For further particuars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M.A., F.C.S.,
Prof. Gajjar's Ionic Pharmacy, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

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you may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But

It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.

"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases

32 pills cost a Rupee.

Bombay Office.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

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Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAIN.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

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Branch I.—Thakurdwar Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

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FIRST 20 WORRUDS ENE EOP.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED SHARP—CARDER SPINNER for up-country Mill. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 477, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A20624

WANTED—TRAVELLERS, only experienced men need apply. Good salary and Commission. Prof. B. I. BHUTT, M.A., Raikhad Ahmedabad.
A R11096

WANTED—For an old established importing firm, a SALESMAN for Continental Sundries, Stationery, Hosiery and Electrical accessories. Experienced need apply Box No. 469, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A20574

WANTED—A competent WEAVING MASTER for up-country big Cotton Mill, very good salary according to qualifications. Apply stating terms with testimonials to Box No. 474, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11098

WANTED—A GRADUATE (preferably a woman, with training if possible) or a Vernacular trained Matriculate—language Marathi. Apply MANAGER, St. Columbia High School for Girls, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, Bombay 7.
AST R6

WANTED—A HINDU LADY, well educated in English, Hindi or Gujarati, music and a good needle woman as Governess to Maharaj Kumari. Pay up to Rs. 200 according to qualifications with free house. Apply with testimonials and photograph (which will not be returned) to the DIWAN, Dungarpur State, Dungarpur, Rajputana.
AST 20612

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn BY POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 p.m. Two days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Absolutely no copy free. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. 2., Rawalpindi.
A M

WANTED—Applications are invited for the post of a SPECIAL SURVEYOR on a consolidated pay up to Rs. 350 per mensem according to qualification for one year for the present for work in connection with the proposed Survey of the Bidhyadhari Canal and the River between Dhappa and Port Canning. The salary is inclusive of all allowances. Preference will be given to candidates, who have had special experience in River Survey work, including the taking of soundings and other tidal observations. The selected candidate will be under the direction of the Executive Engineer, Drainage, and will be required to devote his whole time to the duties of his office and will not be allowed to take up any private work. He will be required to take up his appointment at once on receipt of an order from the Executive Engineer, Drainage. Candidates should state their age and experience, and their relationship with the Mayor, Dy. Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors and Officers of the Corporation, if any. None need apply who has not worked in a similar capacity elsewhere; and whose age is less than 30 years. Applicants must be of strong physique and the selected candidate will be required to subject himself to a strict medical examination by the Health Officer of the Corporation. This is an essential requirement, as the person selected will be stationed in out-of-the-way places and will frequently not be able to return daily to Calcutta. Applications will be received up to SATURDAY, the 20th September, 1924, by the Executive Engineer, Drainage Corporation of Calcutta. O. J. WILKINSON, M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Drainage. Central Municipal Office, the 4th September, 1924.
A20626

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WANTED—One senior and one junior FIRE INSURANCE CLERK. must know typing. Knowledge of shorthand and accounts an advantage. Apply Box No. 465, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20569

WANTED—An experienced TEACHER at Ajmere, able to coach Senior Cambridge students, strong in Science and Mathematics. Pay Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 473, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R11097

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B R11093

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ROOMS for Pleaders near Small Causes Court on Kalbadevi Road. Apply Box No. 478, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R9

TO BE LET—For Hindus only, an airy BUNGALOW with compound, at Chowpatty. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College, Chowpatty.
C R7

TO LET—Two up-to-date FLATS in our new building at Hughes Road. All modern conveniences, roomy and airy, rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT, (Bombay) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 20327

TO LET—FLATS in "Rama Prasad" Babulnath Road, Chowpatty. Rent Rs. 250, 225, 200, 175, 150. Also to let 42 single Room tenements in a newly built chawl open on all sides on the Parel Hill, Parel Tank Road. Rent, Ground Floor Rs. 10 per room. First Floor Rs. 11 per room. Second Floor Rs. 12 per room. Apply to VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR, Anand Mahal, Chowpatty, Bombay.
C 20599

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, "Sunday Chronicle." Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WELL established Import-Export Karachi Firm, conducted by all round capable long experienced influential and energetic gentleman desires respectable business connections of any kind especially Sole Representation in Sind Baluchistan of Textiles, etc., of Indian Mills and Factories. Fire, Marine, Life, Motor, Accident, etc., Insurances Share businesses Clearing Forwarding Shipping and other paying lines. Efficient fully equipped staff and insured godown at disposal of any likely proposal or for stocking and wholesale distributing to all surrounding and dependent districts and territories through Karachi Port. Best references exchanged. Apply Post Box 172, Karachi.
T R11087

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PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T M

JEWELLERS LTD.

—JUST LANDED—
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES.
TREASURE HOUSE,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

IN THE GOODS OF PATRICK JAMS GORMAN

INFORMATION IS REQUIRED by the Indian Administrator to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased concerning the issue of Edmond Stanislaus Gorman, otherwise known as Edmond Macnamara Gorman, originally of Allahabad and Jhansi, who died in Bombay on the 8th September, 1908, and of his wife, Ethel (nee Winn). Any person in a position to give any such information is requested to communicate at once with the undersigned.

ORR, DUNNAN & CO.
32, Dalhousie Square, S.,
Calcutta, 3rd September, 1924.
20616

THE GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated in Baroda State.)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Sayaji Ganj, Baroda, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of September, 1924, at 4-30 p.m., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, of passing with or without modifications the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz.:—

(1) That the minimum number of Directors fixed under Articles of Association of the Company be and the same is hereby reduced from six to four and that the Article 114 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended and altered as under by substituting therein "FOUR" for "SIX" after the words "the number of Directors shall not be less than", so that the first sentence of the said Article as thus amended and altered shall be as under:—

"Unless otherwise determined by a General Meeting the number of Directors shall not be less than four nor more than twelve including the Ex-Officio and Debenture Directors."

(2) That the Article 117 of the Articles of Association of the Company be and the same is hereby amended and altered by the addition of the words "Debenture Director" after the words "EX-OFFICIO DIRECTOR" therein and by the substitution of the words "Rupees two thousand and five hundred" for the words "Rupees five thousand" after the words "of a nominal value of", so that the said Article as thus amended and altered will be as follows, that is to say:—

"That the qualification of a Director (other than Ex-Officio Director or Debenture Director) shall be his holding in his own name and right fifty shares in the Company of a nominal value of Rupees twenty-five hundred and the remuneration of a Director including the Ex-Officio Director and Debenture Director shall be such sum not exceeding Rs. 60 as the Board of Directors may from time to time fix for every Meeting attended by him. A Director including Ex-Officio and Debenture Director shall be entitled to be paid his First Class Railway fare."

And a further Notice is hereby also given that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company aforesaid on SATURDAY, the 11th day of October, 1924, at 12 noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings of the abovementioned Meeting and, if thought fit, of confirming the abovementioned Extraordinary Resolutions as Special Resolutions.

By Order of the Board,
N. PURSHOTAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Sayaji Ganj,
Baroda, 31st August, 1924.
20622

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REWARD OF RS. 100.

THE above reward will be paid by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to any person giving information leading to the arrest and conviction of the culprit or culprits, who burgled the shop of Messrs. Karamjia and Company at No. 172, Hornby Road, on the night of the 25th August, 1924.

This offer of reward will remain in force for a period of six months from the date hereof.

D. HEALY,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 5th September, 1924.
20625

WANTED.

WANTED—For a European family, a nice airy BUNGALOW with garden and garage on Napean Sea Road, or Malabar Hill, with particulars of accommodation and rent, write to Box No. 475, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1

WANTED.

A REVENUE SUPERINTENDENT to supervise the Income of the Akola Municipality on a salary of Rs. 80—5—130. The post is permanent and pensionable.

Only those, who have University qualifications and thorough experience of Municipal Executive work, need apply to the undersigned on or before the 20th of September, 1924.

(Sd.) SHRIRAM SURAJMAL,
Chairman.
Municipal Committee, Akola.
Dated Akola, the 5th September, 1924.
20621

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 16th day of September, 1924, for the purpose following, namely, to sanction the declaration of a dividend of Rs. 4 per share on the Ordinary Shares of the Company for the year ending the 31st March, 1924.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1924.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
20619

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PURSHOTTAM MONJI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Cloth Merchant ..... Deceased.

GOPAL KALA, of Thana, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Thana ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fifteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

15th day of July, 1924.
Messrs. DIVEKAR & BHAGWAT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
20618

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the estate of Bai KESARBAI, widow of Wagjee Jairaj, late of Alleppy Travancore, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

RATANSEY KARSONDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Babul Nath, without the Fort of Bombay, the duly Constituted Attorney for Dharamsey Wagjee, a Bhatia Merchant, residing at Alleppy Travancore ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 19th day of August, 1924.
Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
20617

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3490 of 1922.

MATUBHAI KASANBHAI and another ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus
APPABHAI CHATURBHAI PATEL and another. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1923, and the Order, dated the 3rd day of July, 1924, the following property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 15th day of September, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock, in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All that the right title and interest of the first defendant, Appabhai Chaturbhai Patel in the agreement, dated 8th day of July 1919, and made between the Improvement Trust of the first part and the said first defendant of the second part in all that the land admeasuring 578 square yards or thereabouts being plot No. 64 of the Boards Soparibaug Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North by plot No. 45 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to V. J. Varde, on the East by plot No. 63 of the said Estate, on the South by the proposed forty feet Road and on the West by plot No. 65 agreed to be leased to the said Appabhai Chaturbhai Patel and which said plot Nos. 64 and 65 are entered in the Collector's record as part of a new Survey No. 2588 and which said plot No. 64 is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under B Ward Nos. 580 and Street Nos. 129 and 131 and bearing part of Cadestral Survey No. 140/74 of Parel Sewri Division and the right, title and interest of the said first defendant in the building erected by him on the said plot No. 64 in virtue of the said agreement free from the encumbrances in favour of the plaintiffs declared by the decree passed herein on the 14th day of February, 1923, and the 10th day of October, 1923, respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM and MADAN, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated, this 21st day of July, 1924.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
R10965

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4341 of 1922.

THE TOYO MENKA KHAISHA, LIMITED (The original) Cotton Trading Co., Ltd. ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus
Messrs. COWASJI FRAMJI AND COMPANY and NARANDAS PURSHOTAM KAPADIA. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 29th day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1924, at the hour of half-past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground together with the two messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Naigaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 14462 (fourteen thousand four hundred and sixty-two) square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 29, New No. 14358, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1 and 2/1189 and bounded, on the East by Naigaum Road aforesaid, on the West partly by the property of Merwanji Rustomji and partly by the property of Framji Edulji Lentine on the North partly by the property of Merwanji Rustomji and partly by the property of Jerbai daughter of Andhiaroo Nowroji Furdoonji Vachha and on the South by the property of Framji Edulji Lentine and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F Ward No. 6434 (1) and Street No. 51.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1923.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C20492

AUCTION SALES.

LUDHA EBRAHIM & CO.

AUCTIONEERS—POONA.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF VACANT LAND AT KOREGAON ROAD, POONA.

Under instructions from Mr. Gulamhussein Ahmedally, the Receiver of the estate of late Mr. Hassanalli Abdulalli appointed in Suit No. 1348 of 1921 (Amtuz Zarabai vs. Sheriaboo widow and others), Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM and Co., of Poona, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 14th September, 1924, at 11 a.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant leasehold land, admeasuring 6,850 square yards or thereabouts, being Plot No. 19 on the Koregaon Road Area, situate in the Survey limits of the village of Munjeri, in the Taluka Poona and District Poona, bounded on or towards the East by Plot No. 31, on or towards the West by a Road, on or towards the North by Plots Nos. 20 and 25, and on or towards the South by Plot No. 18.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA and Co., Solicitors of the Receiver at their Office situate at 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM and Co., East Street, Poona.
20609

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.

Under instructions from E. Holt, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4860 of 1923, (Brooks and Doxey (1920) Ltd. vs. M. Nagerseth and Sons), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, No. 120, Apollo Street, the following:—

One Drawing Frame and six Twist Ring Spinning Frames.

For further particulars apply to Brooks and Doxey (1920), Ltd., at Shah-i-Bagh House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF THE MILITARY PROPERTIES AT HOMJI STREET AND BAZAR GATE STREET.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the abovementioned place the building materials as under:—

Homji Street—Ground floor structure—Ward No. 1582, Street No. 62-64, old Helmet godown and structure of ground and one upper floor.

Homji Street—Garrison stables—ground floor structure, Ward No. 1573 (1), Street No. 67.

Bazar Gate Street—Bombay Volunteer Head Quarters—structure of ground and one upper floor—Ward No. 1597—Street No. 298.

Military Dairy—Structure of ground and one upper floor—except the portion occupied by the Public Milk Supply and Dairy and Co., Ltd.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 8th September, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 13, Hummum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th September 1924 at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following:—

1 Case Cinema Films.
26 Cases machinery (Dyeing and Dyeing.)

MENESSE, & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th September, 1924.

Statue of LOK TILAK

Recently Erected in Poona by the Poona City Municipality.

By V. V. WAGH
SCULPTOR
Girgaum—BOMBAY.

Mr. N. C KELKER says "Mr. Wagh has shown commendable zeal in his work with the statue and those who know his reverence for Lok Tilak need not be told this he has imported into his work the love of the religious devotee rather than the business instinct of a professional artist.

Price of a life-size marble or bronze bust and statue is Rs 3,000 and Rs 18,000 respectively and upwards.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

West-End Cinema

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
Special PATETI Week Drama
UNIVERSAL JEWEL DE LUXE PRODUCTION
"THE LAW FORBIDS"
6 Reels featuring the winsome
BABY PEGGY
and an all-star cast. A special instructive and entertaining Drama that every
MAMMA-PAPA-DAUGHTER-SON-SISTER-BROTHER
ought to see—nay must see!
ALEXANDER THE SECOND—WHO IS HE?
Well—that is a story you will see on the screen with ecstasy and joy in
"THE LAW FORBIDS"
featuring the idol of the Millions
BABY PEGGY
The Programme includes a 2-Reels Century Comedy "Own A Lot" featuring
HARRY SWEET
and the famous lovely
CENTURY BEAUTIES
To-night, 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8.45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

PATHÉ-CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
MATINEE TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
4 p. m.
MATHESON LANG
AND
ISOBEL ELSOM
IN
DICK TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK
A thrilling historical romance of the great North Road. A story telling of those splendid adventurous days when chivalry reigned and even highwaymen were gentlemen. Matheson Lang and the beautiful Isobel Elsom are seen at their best in this magnificent screen play.
FELIX THE CAT
PATHE GAZETTE
Prices:
Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4, Including Tax.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
Majestic Film's Masterpiece
ATMABAL OR SUNDER KAMDAR
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY At 10 p. m. only.
"1001 NIGHTS"
TO-MORROW At 10 p. m. only.
The Story of the Ages
"ROMEO & JULIET"

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"SOUTHERN LOVE"
With BETTY BLYTHE.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY At 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
JACKIE COOGAN
in
"PECK'S BAD BOY."
TO-MORROW At 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
"THE KID."

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and during THE WEEK
Presents
KOHINOOR PRODUCTION
"NARSINH - MEHTA"
Daily Four Shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday Extra Show at 3-30 P.M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 6.

S S Khandala, Downing, Durban.
S S Homayun, Leck, Jeddah.
S S Varsova, Watson Busreh.
S S Transbalt, Lazariff, Vladivostock.
S S Khandala:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Khandala, 3289 tons, Captain J F Downing, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails a general cargo and passengers.
S S Homayun:—The B and P S N Company's steamer Homayun, 2731 tons, Captain J E Leck, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and pilgrims.
S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 1957 tons, Captain J S Watson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 7.

S S Phorus, Halls, Singapore.
S S Alps Maru, Kametaka, Kobe.
S S City of Manchester, Ewing, Karachi.
S S British Fern, Oxley Mahomerah.
S S Alps Maru:—The B S K steamer Alps Maru, 4862 tons, Captain M Kametaka, sailed yesterday from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.
S S City of Manchester:—The City Line steamer City of Manchester 3566 tons, Captain W Ewing, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, September 6.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Colaba, 3899, N.F., 10-9 M M & Co.
2 Macedonia, 5247, London, 6/9, M M & Co.
2 Naldera 8794, London, 13/9, M M & Co.
Jetty Nile 5260, N.F.F., 8/9 Tol. Bros.
4 Sommelsdijk 4080 8/9 E D Sassoon & Co.
5 Alps Maru 4862 Kobe 8-9 O S K.
6 Mulbera 5821, Karachi N F, M M & Co.
7 Cl Maevicar, 3621, Chittagong, 8/9, Finlay and Co.
8 City of Manchester, 3566, K'chi, 7/9, K N and Co.
9 Chakla 1727, K'chi 6-9, M M & Co.
11 Africa 2614, Genoa 15/9, Triestino.
12 Ceylon 3267, N F, 10/9, Graham Trading Co. Ltd.
13 Jalajyoti 2698, Calcutta 14/9, Scindia S N Co.
14 Pundit, 3199 Java N F, T M and Co.
15 Borderer 2835 Rangoon 6/9 J F and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Riverway, 2,376, N F, N F, A. Yule & Co.
2 Gurna, 3228, N F, 10/9, M M and Co.
3 Barjora 1908, Persian Gulf, 10/9 M M and Co.
5 Hohenfels, 1,700, Hamburg 10/9, L Edwards Ltd.
7 Nagato Maru, 4,325, Kobe, 17/9, N Y Kaisha.
8 Zayani 2627 Gulf Ports 13-9, H S Shushtary and Co.
9 Colconda, 3203, 8/9, M M & Co.
10 and 11 Surada, 3,382, N F, 9/9, M M & Co.
12 & 13 Janus 3078, Calcutta, 6/9, M M and Co.
15 Jehangir 2157, Jeddah, 10/9, T M & Co.
16 Ahmedi, 1331 Basra, 9/9, S Hassam.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Delta due about 12th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 19th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 26th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 3rd October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 10th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 17th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 24th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 31st October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 7th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Durendra due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.
Morvada due about 6th October, Agent B I S N Co.
Merkara due about 20th October, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 28th September, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 4th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of London due about 7th October Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 16th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 25th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpur due about 27th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Massilia due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Paris due about 7th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Genoa due about 14th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lanterfels (not fixed) Agent L Edward Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tysla due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Benares due about 8th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Andijk due about 20th September, Agent D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkirk due about 10th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Hoogkirk due about 31st October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM KOBE.

Honolulu Maru due about 21st September, Agent O S Kaisha.
Aki Maru due about 15th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 28th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia due about 21st September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 20th September, Agent M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

September 6.

S S Naldera for London—20 bundles lamb skins, H A Aminoff; 1 bundle woollen carpets H A Aminoff; 1 bundle woollen and cotton carpets, 1 bundle woolen & silk carpets, H A Aminoff; 201 cwt turmeric, E Virjee and Co.; 10000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 40 cwt kuth roots, Kartarsingh and Sons; 8 bales sheep skins tanned, Jeana and Co.; 1500 cwt. wheat pollards, The Bombay Co. Ltd.; 50 bales wool A Aziz and Co.; 26 bales cow hides tanned, A Abdulla and Co. 16 bales Goat skins tanned, A Abdulla and Co.; 9 bales Goat skins tanned, R Aziz and Co. 16 bales cow hides tanned R Aziz and Co. 13 bales cow hides tanned, C Rahemtoola and Sons; 50 cwt. Buffalo horns, L Tharia and Sons; 3 cases cotton curtains, C B Bhootwalla; 3003 cwt. myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co. Ld.; 21 bales cow hides tanned, M Nissim; 4 bales Goat skins tanned, M Nissim; 37 cwt cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.; 1 bundle woollen rags, Co and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.; 59 bundle Persian Lamb skins raw, Cox and Kings Shipping Agency Ld. 1 bale woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency; 2 packages woollen carpets, Cox and Kings Shipping Agency Ld; 25 bales, cow hides tanned, H N and Haji Essa; 10 bales Goat skins tanned, H N and Haji Essa; 6 bales sheep skins tanned, H N and Haji Essa; 86 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia and Sons; 10 bales cow calf hides tanned, L Tharia and Sons.

S S Naldera for Marseilles—1000 cwt myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros.

S S Naldera for New York:—3 bales woollen carpets, Mackinnon M and Co.

S S Naldera for Boston:—1 bale woollen carpets, Mackinnon M and Co.

S S Africa for Genoa:—80 bales cotton waste Coutts and Co.; 220 bales cotton Langley and Co.; 110 bales cotton, Kilachand and Co Ld.

S S Mulbera for Hamburg:—200 cwt poppy-seed, Volkart Bros.; 100 cwt ajowan seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Hohenfels for Antwerp:—500 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ld.

S S Hohenfels for Hamburg:—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Riverway for Antwerp:—2000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ld.; 1500 tons manganese ore, F Rattansha and Co.

S S Alps Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, G V Lanke; 100 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ld.

S S Nagoto Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 6.

S S City of Baroda. Agents Killick Nixon and Co.:—

From Liverpool:—116 bales old newspaper, 59 bales paper, 2300 casks China clay, 1125 bundles Galv. Corr. sheets, 116 bundles yellow metal sheets, 10 cases Glycerine 31 cases Ginning sundries, 99 cases Slates, 66 cases hams and bacons, 83 cases Tiles, 44 crates Tiles, 51 casks Tiles 28 cask tallows, 211 barrels tallow, 10 coils copper wire, 5434 plates hard spelter, 83 pieces Unfinished columns, 1000 bags soda ash, 1000 boxes common soap, 34 drums oil, 40 drums disinfectant fluid; 401 Iron Pipes, 1100 Traps and Bends, 24 Tubes 12 cases Tumes, 23 bundles Tubes, 133 bundles steel Tie Bars 1761 bundles Steel Hoops 326 bundles Galv. Plain Sheets, 128 casks Asphalte, 3210 boxes Tin plates, 896 kegs Paint, 8 bales Rugs 75 barrels mineral lubricating oil. 54 cases colour, 25 cases stout. 13 cases varnish, 50 cases Brandy. 15 cases Seed 34 packages Cotton P Goods. 565 bales Cotton P Goods, 1039 cases Cotton P Goods, 300 cases cotton, 91 bales cotton, 147 bales cotton yarn, 14 cases cotton yarn, 21 bales woollen and cotton P. goods 47 cases woollen P. goods, 14 cases woollens, 43 cases woolen P. goods, 10 bales cotton tents.

From Glasgow:—455 mild steel sheets, 34 Mild Steel Plates, 350 C. IGisterns, 60 kegs Paint, 40 kegs Bichromate of soda, 169 Tubes, 650 bundles Tubes 179 cases cottons 5 bales cottons 97 bales cotton P Goods, 163 bales Cotton P Goods, 15 cases Cotton Yarn, 28 bales cotton yarn, 2272 plates Spelter, 125 Hhds Ale, 110 bags Nails, 100 bags Fire Clay, 11 cases Viyella, 1968 cases Whiskey, 26 cases Wine 150 cases Beer.

S S Aungban, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.:

From Rangoon:—169265 gallons kerosene oil, 101 pieces Pig lead, 40 bundles Shooks, 1202 casks Lubricating Oil, 800 cases Mineral Grease, 1080 cases Candles 592 bags Paraffin wax,,

S S Orna, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.—

From Java:—18 drums Brandy. 32 drums Alcohol; 8 drums Rum 2761 bags sugar.

From Sourabaya:—17 drums Alcohol, 2513 bags Sugar.

From Samarang—1004 bags sugar.

S S Nile, Agents Volkart Bros.:—

From Sourabaya:—15812 bags sugar.

S S British Rose. Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.:—

From Abadan:—8798.7 tons Liquid fuel in bulk.

S S Gurna. Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.—

From Rangoon:—7015 bags Rice, 169 bags cotton seed, 152 cases cutch, 297 bars Pig lead, 2000 pieces Teak Sleepers: 2616 pieces Teak squares, 380 pieces Teak Posts, 2762 pieces Teak planks, 104287 pieces Teak scantlings, 4345 bundles Teak scantlings, 1247 bundles Teak tea boards, 1422 pieces teak tea boards.

From Moulmein:—5722 bags Rice, 57 bundles Teak scantlings, 24 pieces Teak Posts, 339 pieces Teak Squares, 252 pieces Teak squares ends.

S S Cowden Low. Agents Turner Morrison and Co.:—

From Lourenco Marquis:—7000 tons coal.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

Bay depression has moved to neighbourhood of Agra and monsoon has strengthened in Rajputana and weakened in Northeast India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa. East United Provinces, Rajputana, East Central Provinces, Konkan and local in Assam, Bengal, West United Provinces, Northwest Frontier Province, Central India West.

Few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, North Punjab, West Central Provinces, Bombay, Hyderabad (Deccan), North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair two inches, Tavoy four, Moulmein three, Rangoon two, Dibrugarh one, Burdwan one and a half, Dinajpur, Sambalpur, Chaibasa one, Dharbhanga three, Gorakpur Lucknow, Muree two, Kotah one, Mount Abu, Pendar ane and a half, Chanda one.

Forecast:—Increase in West Provinces and decrease in Bihar and Orissa.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, September, 6.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.702 inches

Temperature of Air	80.0 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.6 "
Dew Point	75.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	85% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	8.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.4 "
Minimum	76.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, SE, W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	133 miles
Fall of Rain	0.47 inches
Total fall during month	1.41 "
Do. do. year	41.04 "
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 6th Sept.	0.60 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Sep.					Sep.				
Sat.	6	2	59	26	9	6	8	48	19	1
		14	55	26	5		21	21	17	0
Sun.	7	4	1	26	1	7	9	56	20	2
		15	50	25	6		22	25	17	6
M.	8	5	20	25	8	8	11	40	20	11
		17	7	24	9		...		...	
Tu.	9	6	54	25	10	9	13	30	20	6
		18	44	24	7		...		...	
W.	10	8	18	26	7	10	1	29	17	7
		20	10	25	2		14	43	19	6
Th.	11	10	2	28	3	11	3	32	16	6
		22	7	27	1		16	21	17	6
F.	12	10	44	28	9	12	4	25	16	1
		22	55	27	10		17	2	16	7

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sept. 8 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 25m. Sunset 6h 49m.
Sept 9 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 25m. Sunset 6h. 48m.
Sept 10 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 25m. Sunset 6h. 47m.
Sept 11 (Thu) Sunrise 6h. 25m; Sunset 6h 46m.
Sept 12 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 25m. Sunset 6h. 45m.
Sept. 13 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 26m., Sunset 6h. 44m.
Sept. 14 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 26m. Sunset 6h. 43m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 6th September 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 1.00 inches of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the central parts of the province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the division and the minimum at Hissar only.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.16 inches of rain and Allahabad 1.84 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is damper than usual. Temperature was below normal in the whole of the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur has had 0.89 inches of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over lower Sind and north Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is above normal in upper Sind and east Rajputana. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Jacobabad: the minimum was almost normal in the division.

Gujarat, Kothiawar and Central India West.—Surat has had 0.28 inches of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over central Kathiawar and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Cutch and at Deesa. Temperature was very nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.85 inches of rain, Hoshangabad 0.16 inches, Nagpur 0.68 inches and Raipur 0.22 inches. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and at Saugor humidity is in excess. Temperature was almost normal except at Raipur, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.93 inches of rain, Ratnagiri 0.27 inches and Marmagao 0.60 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 85deg.4 (1 deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 76deg.6 (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is almost normal. Temperature was as usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central and the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan, and local in the north Punjab, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and south Gujarat. A few falls have also occurred in east Rajputana. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.55 inches, Calicut 0.53 inches Cochin 0.30 inches.

Forecast.—Large change is not expected next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 5th September 1924 issued from Simla.

The Bay depression is moving slowly northwards and now lies over Orissa. The monsoon has strengthened again in northeast India but weakened in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces the east and north Punjab, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Burma, Central India East, the west Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in east Rajputana and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Victoria Point one and a half inches; Akyab three; Shillong, Sibsagar one; Cherrapunji seven; Dhubri two; Darjiling Jalpaiguri, Noakhali two; Cox's Bazar, Narayanganj three, Chittagong, Barisal one; Mymensing, Bogra, Midnapore one and a half; Dinajpur five; Purnea two; Gorakhpur, Lucknow one; Meerut two; Sialkot one; Nowgong four; Pendra one and a half; Jagdalpur one; Mercara two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH OF SEPT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total Jan. June to date	Normal, Jan June to date.	Departure Jan June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	8.06	4.74	+3.32
Rawalpindi	1.00	22.10	20.19	+1.91
Lahore	..	13.99	13.42	+0.57
Hissar	..	6.04	9.71	—3.27
Ambala	..	18.44	20.36	—1.92
Delhi	..	18.95	19.15	—0.20
United Provinces—				
Agra	0.16	19.60	20.78	—1.18
Mainpuri	0.02	27.86	20.08	+7.78
Jhansi	0.08	37.53	28.66	+8.89
Cawnpore	0.09	40.31	27.48	+1283
Allahabad	1.84	33.08	29.89	+3.19
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	1.50	2.11	—0.61
Karachi	..	2.25	5.60	—3.35
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	15.63	16.68	—0.99
Jaipur	0.89	26.47	19.50	+6.97
Kotah	..	37.57	22.53	+1504
Mount Abu	..	55.54	51.92	+3.62
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	5.10	12.00	—6.90
Dwarka	..	3.64	11.79	—8.15
Veraval	0.03	11.33	15.55	—3.76
Rajkot	..	21.96	21.75	+0.21
Bhavnagar Para	0.09	8.42	16.71	—8.59
Guarat—				
Surat	0.28	37.88	33.68	+4.20
Ahmedabad	0.06	22.05	23.91	—1.86
Deesa	0.04	25.79	20.99	+4.80
Central India East—				
Neemuch	..	23.67	23.53	+0.14
Indore	..	27.55	24.87	+2.68
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	0.85	48.09	44.05	+3.94
Saugor	0.05	34.38	38.78	—4.40
Hoshangabad	0.16	32.43	38.60	—6.15
Khandwa	..	21.30	21.87	—0.57
Akola	0.09	26.80	22.13	+3.67
Amraoti	..	16.95	23.20	—6.25
Nagpur	0.68	23.24	36.58	—1334
Chanda	..	24.75	38.90	—1415
Raipur	0.22	23.37	38.80	—1543
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.93	41.50	58.52	—1696
Ratnagiri	0.27	87.71	84.01	+3.10
Mormugao	0.60	83.08	78.89	+4.70
Karwar	0.06	108.30	99.51	+8.79
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	0.01	13.00	13.18	—0.12
Ahmednagar	0.01	10.08	12.38	—2.30
Poona	..	14.39	16.08	—1.69
Sholapur	0.05	10.80	15.38	—4.58
Bijapur	..	5.71	9.01	—3.30
Belgaum	0.02	40.78	34.94	+5.84
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	0.02	14.45	18.28	—3.83
Nizamabad (Indr.)	..	22.73	28.42	—5.69
Hyderabad	..	20.20	19.00	+1.20
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.55	123.55	99.01	+2464
Calicut	0.53	132.19	81.41	+5078
Cochin	0.30	121.92	66.78	+5544
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.08	27.64	17.14	+1050
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	..	15.40	19.35	—3.95
Bellary	..	8.11	6.80	+1.31
Cuddapah	0.09	8.43	13.99	—5.56
Madras	..	13.92	11.50	+2.42
Bangalore	..	14.87	13.84	+1.03
Coimbatore	..	20.83	4.53	+1630
Trichinopoly	0.02	7.13	7.15	—0.68
Negapatam	..	4.84	7.71	—2.87

CORONER'S COURT.

WOMAN SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES

Parvatibai, a Hindu woman (22) was following her husband, who was carrying a Ganpati, along Sandhurst Road on Wednesday, when she was knocked down by a private carriage driven by Luxmon Rama. She was carrying a plank on her head with flowers on it. Both the wheels of the carriage passed over her body fracturing her second and third ribs of the right side. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries.

At an inquest held over her body by Mr. A. R. King, the jury returned a verdict of death by fracture of the skull, resulting from her having been knocked down and run over by a private broughman driven by Luxmon Rama without due caution.

WORKMAN BURIED UNDER A BALE

On Saturday afternoon 4 bales of cotton were being lowered by a winch of the S. S "Khandalla", lying in No. 2 Shed, Alexandra Dock, into a prow at the side of the steamer. After the bales were lowered, the prowman took off the hook to release the bales, when one of the bales on the top rolled down with the result that one Sadashib Yesso, a worker who was standing near, was buried under it and killed on the spot.

The body was subsequently removed to the morgue, where Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest over it on Sunday, when a jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A deputation of the Madras Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Association met the Law Member at the Secretariat and requested that the Honorary Presidency Magistrates might now be invested with greater powers and authorised to sit singly. It was suggested that ladies also might be appointed as Honorary Magistrates. The Chief Presidency Magistrate was present with the deputation. The Law Member promised to give his earnest consideration to the representations.—A. P.

The M. and S. M. Railway Company have now under consideration elaborate schemes for supply water at Guntakal, Katpadi, Miraj, Hubli and Adoni stations.—A. P.

S. INDIA FLOODS.

WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 6.

The "Hindu" understands that in reply to the Government of India's telegram asking for a detailed estimate of the expenditure for the work of reconstruction in connection with the damages caused by the recent floods in South India the local Government have given a rough estimate of the expenditure at a crore of rupees together with the available details upto date.

SOUTH INDIA FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Mr. Mathooradas Tricumjee writes to acknowledge the following further donations for the South India Flood Relief Fund:—

Seth Shrinivasji and Bal Krishnalalji (Messrs. Tharachand Ganesham & Co.) Rs. 2,000; Seth Cheniram Jesraj Rs. 251; Seth Shrinivasdasji Rs. 201; Seth Liladhar Kalyanji Rs. 400; Seth Mulji Liladhar Rs. 101; Seth Haridas Valabhdas Khushal Rs. 101; Seth Ratansi Mulji Rs. 101; Seth Chattarbhuj Govindji Rs. 51; Seth Kunji Ladha and Co. Rs. 51; Seth Amritlal Manmohandas Rs. 50; In memory of Kamlubai Devidas Gevaria Rs. 50; Seth A. S. Sheth Rs. 25; Seth Mangaldas Gopalji Rs. 25; Seth Kersandas Premji Doshi Rs. 25; Seth Vithaldas Purshottam Rs. 15; Seth Mathradas Vasanji Rs. 10; Seth Khushal Tricamji Rs. 10; Seth Maulal Dharamsi Rs. 5; Seth B. N. Datar Rs. 5; Total Rs. 3,477; Amounts previously acknowledged Rs. 20,700; Grand Total Rs. 24,177.

GREEN HOWARDS TO PROCEED TO KHARTUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 7.

The Green Howards, now garrisoning Fort St. George, will be relieved in February Next, by the Lancashire Fusiliers from Landi Kotal and will proceed to Khartum.

MADRAS RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 7.

It is understood that Madras Race Club has secured the services of Captain H. Allison as started for the coming season. Captain Allison is an official starter to the Jockey Club of England and for several years has started Derby. Major K. O. Goldie has consented to take over the onerous duties of senior steward. Major Goldie's qualifications are well-known and Madras racing public are indeed lucky in having these two gentlemen in such important posts. A large number of entries are expected this year. A new inner grass track been completed and will be of great value during the coming season. Padock has been altered to run east and west and the new members luncheon and tea room is in course of construction. The electric totalisator which is most upto date of its or of any other kind in India proved immense success last year and will be great attraction this year also.

GULBARGA RIOTS ENQUIRY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GULBARGA, Sept. 7.

More witnesses were called to-day in the Canchan Basappa Case before the Riots Enquiry Comission when Shaik Hussain (21) deposed that he was not terrorised by the police and that he gave evidence on being asked without any pressure being applied. The defence did not cross-examine this witness. Minappa the next witness also was not cross-examined. Mahomed Ismail deposed that on hearing the police whistles, he immediately went to the police station to find out the reason of the alarm and was told that a Mahomedan mob had attacked the Canchan Basappa temple. He stated in cross-examination that he recognised accused No. 3 as having come up to him and the Nazim Sahib when they were conversing and as having said that large crowds were moving towards Mugthumpura. The witness further deposed that accused No. 3 was with the Nazim and witness till 11 o'clock that night. When he was being further examined by Mr. Aga Mahomed Ali, a member of the Commission, witness swooned, but was revived and given a seat.

Mahbub Ali Mahomed Ansar, a clerk in the course of his evidence contradicted certain statements he had made at the police enquiry and on being questioned by the Commission as to why he stated that he did not recognise any one in the mob while his previous evidence to the police was to the contrary, witness replied that what he meant was that he did not know every one in the mob. He also deposed that he did not know what purpose the mob had in view and when reminded of his statement to the police that they were rioters, witness said Inspector Kassum Hussain C.I.D., had dictated that statement to him.

THAT HEADACHY FEELING
arising from constipation, liverishness, or bile, gives place to a sense of clear-headed freshness and general physical comfort when Pinkettes have gently cleansed and stimulated the intestinal tract. If you are troubled with sick-headaches, biliousness, vertigo, bad taste in the mouth, foul breath, try Pinkettes to-night; you'll feel better in the morning. They also relieve Piles. The vegetable laxative made by machinery. Of chemists at 14 Ans. the vial. Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Singapore.
Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.
PINKETTES

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Sept. 6.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 5/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 11/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/8
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 21/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 567
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 627
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 617
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123¼
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 234½
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 312
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.44-5/8
London—Paris Frcs. 84.30
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.90
London—Brussels Frcs. 89.20
London—Rome Liras 101.00
London—Berlin Marks Nil.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Sept. 5.

Tele. Transfers Steady 1/5 7/16
Bar Gold Steady firm £4-12-9
Bar Silver Spot Steady 3/2 7/16

London, Sep. 6.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/5 7/16—Steady.
Bar Silver Spot 34 13/16—Steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September. 6.
Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 11/32
Bank Demand	1/5 3/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 9/16
Fcs. Demand	565
American Dollars	310 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	167
Shanghai	234 1/2
Japan	127 1/2
Singapore	163 1/2

Market Steady.

London, Sept. 5.

Rentes 3 per cent 53 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 7/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Speculative buying—offerings are small—steady.
Interest day to day loans 2 7/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

London, Sep. 6.

Rentes 3 per cent	53 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot)	34 13/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	34 13/16

Closing Tone of Silver.—India and China buying. Sellers are holding back. Steady.

Interest day to day loans	2 1/8
Interest 7 days market loan	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate	4 per cent since 5—7—23.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.78
Christiania	32.41
Amsterdam	11.61
Switzerland	23.69
Belgium Yesterday	89.50
Prague	149.00

Weekly Bullion Shipments £ 344.436
London, Sept. 5.
Exchange on London in Germany 18.730.000.000.000
Exchange on London in Italy 101.97
New York, Sept. 5.
Demand Bills 4-44-50

DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 5.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
per cent Rentes 24 1/2

STOCKS ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 7/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 7/8 plus 1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 9/16
Conversion Loan £77 3/16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £100 7/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent £109 7/8
Consols 2½ per cent 57 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 47 1/2 nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £65 3/8
Government Securities 3 per cent 55 1/4 .1/8.

London, Sep. 6.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£89 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£ 91 7/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47	£ 101 9/16
Conversion Loan	£ 77 3/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent	£ 100 7/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent	£ 109 7/8
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	57 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent nom.	47 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p. c. (Sterling Loan)	65 3/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent	55 1/4

ULLION.

BOMBAY, Sept. 6.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/5/6
" forward Rs. 15/5/6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 24/4/6
Bar gold forward, Rs. 24/4/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 24/5/6

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/2
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/14
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/7
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/12
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/4
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/10
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8.

SHARES.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1405xd., India Bank 81xd., Central 24/2xd., and Eastern 84xd.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & China £ 20.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, £ 137.
National Bank of India Ltd. £ 44.
Eastern Bank Ltd., £ 6 3/16.
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd., £ 10 3/4.
Chartered Bank of India, A. and China £20.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £137
National Bank of India, Ltd. £44.
Eastern Bank, Ltd. £6 3/16
F. and O Banking Corporation, Ltd. £10 3/4

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 480, Alliance 110, Apollo 22/8, Bombay Cotton 605, By. Dyeing 781/4, Bradbury 570, Century 412/8, Central India 532/8, Colaba Land 181/4, Coorla 195, Crescent 281/4, Dawn 700, Edw. Sassoon 210, E. D. Sassoon 2/3, Elphinstone 47/8, Fazulbhoy 957/8, Globe 67/8 Gokak 112/8, Ind—Bleaching 232/8, Ind—Malwa 427/8, Kastoorchand 197/8, Khatao 230, Kohinoor 1352/8, Luxmi Cotton 4825, Madhowji 272/8, Mathuradas 235, Meyer Sassoon 147/8, Morarji 2800, New Great 400, New City 380, Pahani 375, Pearls 576/4, Phoenix 560, Premier 100 Simplex 238/12, Swan 850, Swadeshi 590, Tata Mill 275, and Vishnu Cotton 1825xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 235, B. Burma 320, B. Burma N.I. 72/8, Bt-Burmia Pet. 6/5 Bombay Tramway 91/4, Bombay Steam 76/4, Bundi Cement 12/4, Katni Ord. 75, Katni Defd. 180, New India Insur. 16/4, Shivrajpur 45/12 Tata Iron Ord. 17/4, Tata Iron Defd. 67/8, Tata Hydro 755 and Scindia Steam 9.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 5th September, 1924,

Cotton	331	Bales
Wheat	17196	Cwt.
Linseed	5242	"
Rapeseed etc.	697	"
Gingellyseed	1253	"
Popyseed	784	"
Groundnuts	864	"
Castorseed	2100	"
Rice	5284	"
Myrabollams	Nil	"
Cottonseed	828	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	2971	"
Juwar	485	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	1823	"
Bajri	535	"
Coal	4871	Tons.

RUBBER

London, Sept. 5.

Para Fine Hard Cure 14 1/4 Oct/Nov. sellers.
Plantation First Latox Crope 13 7/8 September. Firmer after quiet.

London, Sep. 6.

Para Fine Hard Cure Oct.Nov. sellers 14 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe 13 7/8 sept.

FREIGHT

Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 15 to 15/6
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 15—to 15/6.

Bar silver ready, Rs. 80/14
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 81/—
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 81/4

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Bar gold ready, s. 92—9
Silver ready d. 34—7
Sil ver forward, d. 34—8
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, India and China bought, America offering less freely. Market looks strong.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Raedy:—24—4—3

Vaida Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Bhadrwa 24-3-9			24-4-6
Asho 24-4-6			24-5-0

Teji Mandi:—
Bhadrwa 0—3—0
Asho 0—6—0
Tone—Market Steady

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Ready.—80—15—0

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Bhadrwa 80-15-0	81-5-6		81-5-6
Asho 81-4-0	81-9-0		81-0-0

Teji Mandi:—
Bhadrwa 0-9-0
Asho 1—3—0
Tone—Market Steady

EXCHANGE

London, Sep. 6.

Belgium 89.31

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Sept 6.

To-day Reuter reported 4 points up to 6 points down in New York futures. The market opened easier on some hedge selling, but closed steady on trade buying and short covering. Liverpool has been reported 7 to 11 points higher. The market advanced on straddle buying.

With New York showing little change the Marwari Bazar here opened this morning at Rs. 487½ for new crop April/May Broach. At the outset the market advanced by half a rupee on scattered buying, but the rate gradually declined, on Offices and general selling, and at 4 p.m. was quoted Rs. 486. Trading throughout the day was of no special feature. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 485½ and declining to Rs. 483, on selling by Marwari Shroffs and a prominent Indore operator, closed at Rs. 483½ at 6 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra Decr./Jan. opened at Rs. 463½ and with minor fluctuations closed somewhat easier at Rs. 462½ at 4 p.m. Whilst Bengal for Decr/Jan. was nominal ly quoted at Rs. 419.

Our market for ready cotton yesterday remained steadier with a moderate demand from Japanese Houses.

Owing to Parsee Holidays our markets both for ready and forward will remain entirely closed on the 8th and 9th Inst. and no reports will be issued on these days.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, September 6.
6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	483 1/2
" Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	..	415 1/2
Fine Oomra .. Dec/Jan.	..	459

COTTON.

Liverpool, Sep. 6.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	200
" " Sales of East Indian	500

Mid. Americans Spot.—

Universal Standard Limited request	15.18
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellarids	24.90

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8.000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 500 Bales
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 1.000 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot.—Universal Standard 15.16 fair business
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 24.90

NEW YORK 11 A. M.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	24.55
January	24.12
March	24.35

NEW YORK NOON CALL.—

October	24.52
January	24.08
March	24.38

NEW ORLEANS 10 A. M.—

October	23.82
January	23.97

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

G.O.C. LIVERPOOL.—

October	13.99 plus 7
January	13.83 " 10
March	13.87 " 11
May	13.87 " 10

Liverpool, Sep. 6.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands	G. O.C.
Liverpool.—	
October	14.03 plus .04
January	13.87 " .06
March	13.90 " .03
May	13.90 " .03

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Sept.	14.43 unchanged
Oct.	14.02 plus .3
Nov.	13.83 —.4
Decr.	13.85 plus .2
Jan.	13.85 plus .2

Liverpool, Sep. 6.

Future Delivery Prices:—

September	14.43
October	14.02 plus .03
November	13.83 — .04
December	13.85 plus .02
January	13.85 plus .02

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS

G.O.C. LIVERPOOL—

September	14.43 plus 01
October	13.99 " 07
November	13.87 " 09
December	13.83 " 11
January	13.83 " 10
February	13.85 " 10
March	13.87 " 11
April	13.86 " 10
May	13.87 " 10
June	13.75 " 11
July	13.71 " 10

August very steady:—

Liverpool, Sep. 6.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
Liverpool.—	
September	14.39 — .04
October	14.03 plus .04
November	13.91 " .04
December	13.87 " .04
January	13.87 " .04
February	13.88 " .03
March	13.90 " .03
April	13.89 " .03
May	13.90 " .03
June	13.78 " .03
July	13.74 " .03

Tone.—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

M. G. Bengal, "Good"	11.00
M. G. Bengal, "Fully Good"	11.40
M. G. Bengal, "Fine"	11.80
No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	11.40
No. 1 Oomra, "Fully Good"	11.90
No. 1 Oomra, "Fine"	12.40
M.G. Broach "Good"	11.55
M.G. Broach "Fully Good"	11.95
M.G. Broach, "Fine"	12.35
M.G. Scinde, "Good"	10.90
M.G. Scinde "Fully Good"	11.30
M.G. Scinde "Fine"	11.70

Liverpool, Sep. 6.

M G Bengal,	Good	11.00
B G Bengal,	Fully Good	11.40
M G Bengal,	Fine	11.80
No. 1 Oomra	Good	11.40
No. 1 Oomra	Fully Good	11.90
No. 1 Oomra	Fine	12.40
M G Broach	Good	11.55
M G Broach	Fully Good	11.95
M G Broach	Fine	12.35
M G Scinde	Good	10.90
M G Scinde	Fully Good	11.30
M G Scinde	Fine	11.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Sept. 5.

September	20.40 plus 15
October	19.45 " 15
November	19.20 " 15
December	18.85 " 05
January	18.75 " 05
February	18.70 " 03
March	18.67 " 03
April	18.65 " 03
May	18.60 " 01
June	18.58 " 01
July	18.55 " 03

Liverpool, Sep. 6.

September	20.45 plus .05
October	19.05 " .05
November	19.25 " .05
December	18.95 " .10
January	18.85 " .10
February	18.83 " .13
March	18.80 " .13
April	18.78 " .13
May	18.78 " .13
June	18.71 " .13
July	18.68 " .13

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Sep. 6.

Total in Sight 586,000 Bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 89,000 Bales
East Indian 185,000 Bales.
American 987,000 Bales.
Other 249,000 Bales.
Total Sales 43,000 Bales.
East Indian Sales 6,000 Bales.
East Indian Forwarded 79,000 Bales.
East Indian Actual export 3,500 Bales.
East Indian Imports 400 Bales.
East Indian Speculation 5,500 Bales.
American Afloat 12,000 Bales.
East Indian Afloat 156,000 Bales.
Total Afloat 125,000 Bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

Total Actual Export	4.000
Total Forwarded	41.000
Total Imports	37.000
Total Stock	396.000
Actual Weekly Sales	43.350

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

Liverpool cotton market reopens from tomorrow on Saturdays and will close on Fridays at 4 p.m. starting from to-day.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 5.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ... 25.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 1.000
Day's Exports to Continent 5.000
Futures at New York Oct. ... 24.44 plus 04
Futures at New York Decr. ... 24.02 mins 06
Futures at New York Jan. ... 23.92 mins 06
Futures at New York March 24.19 mins 03
Spot Cotton at New York ..... 25.70 plus 05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 23.72 plus 07
Tone of Spot Cotton:—
Futures at New Orleans Oct. 23.70 plus 05
Futures at New York Jan. 23 82 plus 06
Rair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17 1/2
Demand Bills.—Silver Foreign mined 68 5/8

COTTON

New York, Sept. 6.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 22,000
Day's Exports to Continent 7,000
Futures at New York

October	24.52 plus	.08
December	24.03 "	.07
January	23.98 "	.06
March	24.25 "	.06
Spot Cotton at New York	25.80 "	.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.77 "	.05

Futures at New Orleans

October	23.87 "	.17
January	23.76 —	.08

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quantity) 17½
Silver—Foreign mined 68 7/8

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Sept. 5.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK.—

October	24.44 plus	4
December	24.02 —	.06
January	23.92 —	.06
March	24.19 —	.03

New York, Sep. 6

Futures at New York.—

October	24.52 plus	.08
December	24.09 "	.07
January	23.98 "	.06
March	24.25 "	.06

METALS.

London, Sept 5.

English best Selected Coper £65.
Standard Copper G.M. B. £63 1/2.
Copper Braziers £84
Yellow Metal 7 7/8.
Hard Spelter 28 1/2.
Corrugated Sheets £18 3/4

London, Sep. 6.

English best Selected Copper	£ 65
Standard Copper G M B	£ 63 1/2
Copper Braziers	£ 84
Yellow Metal	7 7/8
Hard Spelter	28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 3/4

Tin Block £258 7/8.

BRASS.

Bombay, September. 6.

	Per md.	Rs	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	62	8	0
Do	1	62	8	0
Do	1 1/4	61	8	0
Do	1 1/2	61	8	0
Do	1 3/4	61	8	0
Do	2	61	8	0

COPPER

Bombay, September. 6.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3 4	67	0	0
Copper	1	67	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	67	0	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	66	8	0
Copper	1 3-4	66	8	0
Copper	2	66	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		62	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		68	0	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3-4		60	0	0
" " " to 1		53	0	0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58	0	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		65	8	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1-4		67	8	0

NEW ARRIVALS

YOUR CHANCE NOW

TO COME AND SELECT YOUR FIRST CHOICE

WOOLLEN—SUITINGS
TUSSORES—SHIRTINGS
VOILES and CASEMENT CLOTHS.

BEST INDIAN QUALITY

AT FACTORY PRICES.

TAILORING A SPECIALITY.

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OP. STORES CO., LTD.

CARNAC ROAD—TIMES BUILDING—BOMBAY—POONA—COCHIN.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September. 6.

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No.	14 1/2	1	0	3
Kilachand	No.	20 1/2	1	1	9
Currimbhai	No.	12 1/2	0	15	0
Elphinstone	No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
David	No.	10 1/2	0	15	6
Shapurji	No.	10 1/2	0	14	0
Trikamdas	No.	10 1/2	0	15	9
Sattara	No.	10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji	No.	6 1/2	0	13	6
Light-house	No.	6 1/2	0	12	0
Japan	No.	40—1	1	9	9
"	No.	42—2	1	13	6
"	No.	20	1	2	0
"	No.	32	1	6	6

WHEAT.

London, Sept. 5.

Barlotta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. 54/3 Sept./Oct. value.
Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. Sep/Oct. buers 55/6.
Australian Sep/Oct. sellers 58.
Market is firm and dearer and better enquiry on higher America and Liverpool options.
Choice White Karachi Sept/Oct. sellers 55/6.
Soft Red Karachi Sep/Oct. value 54/6.
Cargo Choice White Karachi paid for shipment by 15th September to October 55/9.

London, Sep. 6.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. Sept./Oct. sellers 53/9
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. Sept./Oct. sellers 55.
Autralian Sept./Oct. sellers 58
Tone Dull and easier.
Choice White Karachi Sept./Oct. sellers 55/6.
Soft Red Karachi Sept./Oct. value 54/6
Afloat to United Kingdom quarters 2,335,000.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Sept 6
1924 (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	51 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	52 0 0	6 7 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	53 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	12 4 0	12 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 2 0	12 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 2 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 3 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 14 0	13 6 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	85 0 0	17 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	80 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	76 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Black	72 0 0	15 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 6 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	80 0 0	..
Mowrassed	9 8 0	9 12 0
Barley	42 0 0	..
Castorseed	90 0 0	18 6 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	42 0 0	6 1 0

Forward	Rs	a.	p
Wheat, May	7	14	9
Wheat, Sept	7	8	6
Linseed, May	13	11	3
Linseed, Sept.	13	10	6
Groundnuts D/J	72	8	0
Gujarat Castor Seed Aso	92	10	0
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 D/J	16	10	0
Cotton Seed D/J	5	11	0

SEEDS.

London, Sep. 6.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was easier on reported rains in La Plata Closed for Sept./Oct. sellers at £20½ shipment.
Cottonseed Bombay was firm and dearer £10 7/8 paid and 11.—sellers Sept./Oct. shipment.
Castorseed Bombay £29 3/4 sellers for Sept/Oct. shipment.
Linseed La plata Argentine was steady with slow demand, Closed at £20 5/8 sellers for Sep/Oct shipment.
Cottonseed Bombay was firm and dearer and more doing. Closed at £10 3/4 quoted for Sep/Oct. and £10 3/16 paid and buyers for Dec/Jan. shipment to Hull.
Castorseed Bombay was steady but quiet. Closed at £29 3/4 sellers for Sep/Oct. shipment.

MANCHESTER MARKET

There was no change generally but there was a fair inquiry in cloth. Yarns was well held:—
Water Twist 1/11 1/2
Printers Cloth 47/6

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Sept. 5.

Fine White Java C and F. Calcutta 22/6 Sep. nominal.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 22/6 Oct./Decr. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 22/9 Jan./March sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 22/11 Jan/March sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi 22/11 Jan/March sellers.
Tone:—Firm but higher prices check business.

London, Sep. 6.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta.	
September nominal	22/6
Oct./Dec. nominal	22/6
Jan./Mar. nominal	22/9
Fine White Java C and F Bombay.—	
Jan./Mar. nominal	22/11
Fine White Java C and F Karachi.—	
Jan./Mar. nominal	22/11

Tone.—Quiet.

CUBAN SUGAR

London, Sep. 6.

Cuban Sugar Sept. sellers 21.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 5.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags.—
Sept/Oct. sellers done £22 3/8
Tone.—Steady but very quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.—
Buyers, etc., Sept/Decr. done and sellers 41 3/8
Tone Jan./Apr. done and sellers 40/3
4th Cuban Sugar Sept. sellers 20/3

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for Aug/Sept. shipment to Rotterdam at £22 1/8 and in Cottonseed Bombay new crop for Dec./Jan., shipment to Hull at £10. 3. 9 and in Wheat, Cargo, Choice White Karachi for Sept/Oct. shipment at 55/9 and in Parcel afloat to Hull at 55 and for Sept/Oct., shipment at 55/6. In Parcel Red Karachi due 53/9. In Barley Parcel, for Sept/Oct. shipment at 42/6.

Linseed, Steady, Cottonseed. Improving Linseed Oil, Firm, Wheat, firm.

RAPESEEDS

London, Sep. 6.

Ferozepore Real Bold Sept./Oct. sellers £21½
Toria £21 3/4 sellers for Sept./Oct shipment
Brown Cawnpore Sept./Oct nominal £20 3/4

Business was done to-day in Cottonseed Bombay for Sept./Oct shipment to Hull at £10 7/8 and in Wheat, Cargo, Choice White Karachi for August and Sept. shipments at 55/9 and for Sept./Oct. shipment to Continent at 56.

Ferozepore Real Bold £21 1/2 Sep/Oct. sellers.
Toria £21 1/2 Sep/Oct. paid.
Brown Cawnpore £21 1/2 Sep/Oct sellers.

BARLEY

London, Sep. 6.

Parcel, Karachi for Sept./Oct. sellers 43.
Cargo, Indian, 43/9 quoted for Sep./Oct.

Negotiations have virtually completed for granting German coal syndicate credit of 10 million dollars to revive coal production in Ruhr by a syndicate of eight or ten American banks headed by Equitable Trust Company.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi New Year Eve: Banks closed.
Rovers Tournament: Bombay Gym. vs. Y. M. C. A.

TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

Parsi New Year: Yezdejardi 1294: Banks closed.
Rovers Tournament: G I P Parel vs. Remnants, Hyderabad.

THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Public meeting re. Cotton Excise Duty, the C. J. Hall, 6 p.m.

THE B. B. & C. I. RLY. TIME TABLE.

The Principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr.	Dep.
	H. M.	H. M.
Bombay Ptshawar Mail	11 15	16 30
Gujarat Mail	8 42	20 45
Delhi Express	6 30	21 0
Kathiawar Express	7 40	21 35
Express	20 25*	7 0

*(Terminates at Churchgate.)

The morning Down Express timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road on Saturdays, Sundays and all Gazetted Holidays, and the Up Express due in at Churchgate at 20-25 will stop at the same stations on Sundays, Mondays and all Gazetted Holidays.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st March 1924:—

Punjab Mail	.....	17	0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)		13	0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	.....	7	0	15 45
Madras Mail	.....	6	30	22 45
Poona Mail	.....	11	30	15 0
Inter III. Poona Express	...	12	30	14 15
Poona Express	.....	19	55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	...	9	0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	.....	21	40	9 0

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

DIAS:—J. C. Dias retired Government pensioner, High Court, died at his residence, 618, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar on Sunday, 7th September at 9-30 p.m. Funeral today at 5-30 p.m. Relatives and friends will please accept this the only intimation.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

A Conversational Meeting of members will be held in the Union Hall, Cowpatty Sea-Face, to-day (Monday), at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.).

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn., 4th Bombay Grenadiers, will play a selected programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

THANKSGIVING MASS.

The annual Secretariat Thanksgiving Mass in honour of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandra Hill, will be celebated at the Chapel at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Tuesday).

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A monthly meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday (the 11th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Fort.

BHARAT ITIHASA SANSHODHAKA MANDAL.

Mr. D. K. Dongre of Bombay has donated a sum of Rs. 101/ to the Bharat Itihasa Sanshodhaka Mandal in memory of his revered father, the late Mr. K. T. Dongre.

PASSENGERS' & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSN.

The adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee of this Association will be held on Wednesday next, (the 10th inst.) at its own office at 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, near the "Bombay Chronicle" at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Aki Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 5th inst. and is due to arrive here on or about the 15th inst.

THE SAWARAJYA SABHA.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Swarajya Sabha will be held on Wednesday (the 10th inst.) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Krishna Building, Fort, Bombay.

A General Meeting of the Swarajya Sabha will be held on Wednesday (the 10th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Krishna Building.

KALBADEVI GANESHOTSAV MANDAL.

The following programme will take place in the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street, on Monday (Sept.8):—

6-30 p.m.:—Lecture on "Swadeshi" by Messrs. R. K. Vaidya and L. R. Tairsee.
9 p.m.:—Singing of National Songs by Shrijut Anandrao Tekade of Nagpur.

F WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Applications for membership in the B. P. C. C. are invited to fill the six vacancies that have occurred from this Ward. Applications should reach the above Committee on or before Thursday, (the 11th inst.) Elections will take place on Sunday, the 14th inst. between 8 and 11 a.m., and 3 and 6 p.m. (S.T.).

YARN SUBSCRIPTION FROM CONGRESS MEMBERS.

The Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee request all the Elected Congress Members to send their 'yarn' subscription for the month of August at Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on or before Thursday (the 11th instant). The yarn should be properly hanked and labled according to instructions circulated before. The label should bear the name of the member, his serial number, the length and weight of the yarn and the date of delivery.

ROOFING

Roofing that will not leak, is cool, permanent, easy to erect and cheap. What you want is "Italit" corrugated sheets with a 6° pitch.

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LECTURE ON "A UNITED CONGRESS."

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, will deliver a public lecture on "A United Congress" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) and Prof. S. V. Paranjpye, will perform Hari Kirtan at 9 p.m. (S.T.) the same day in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road, when all are requested to attend.

GUJARATI RASHTRIYA SHALA.

PORTRAITS UNVEILING CEREMONY

The portraits of late Messrs. Ajitrai N. Shukla, Maneplal N. Tewar and Adityaram N. Kapuran will be unveiled on the 9th inst. at 3-39 p.m (S. T.) in the Prarthna Mandir of the Shala (Asoka Bldg., Princess St.)

A LANTERN LECTURE ON MALARIA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a lecture on Malaria was delivered by Dr. R. S. Kelkar, of the People's Co-operative Medical Relief Society, Ltd., on 4th instant, at the Khatau Terraces, Lalbaug. The subject was illustrated by the aid of magic lantern slides and the persons assembled were given instructions regarding prevention and cure of malaria.

BANDRA VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Attention of the members of the above committee is drawn to Rule 5 of the constitution of the committee, which lays down that members who do not pay their fees before the 15th instant, cannot attend the yearly General meeting of the Committee to be held early in October, 1924.

Members who have not paid their fees for the current year are therefore requested to remit their fees to the office of the Committee before the 15th, and take due receipts for the same.

VILE PARLE SAHITYA SABHA

DAYARAM ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the above sabha a public meeting will be held on Tuesday the 9th inst., at 5-30 p.m. (S. T) in the Rashtriya Shala Hall (Asoka Bldg. Princess St.) when the Anniversary of the Gujarati Poet Dayaram will be celebrated. Messrs. N. B. Vibhakar, K. M. Munsni, Manharram H. Mehta, Poet Lalit and others will address. Mr. Narsinhrao Bholanath Divetia will preside. All are cordially invited, seats will be reserved for ladies.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

DATES OF DECLARATION OF RESULTS.

The following are the dates of declarations of results of Bombay University Examinations, 1924 (Second Half Year):—

1. Intermediate M.B.B.S. Examination, Thursday, September 25, at 2.
2. B. Com. Examination, Wednesday, October 15, at 2.
3. B.E. (Civil) Examination, Saturday, November 1, at 2.
4. B.E. (Mechanical) Examination, Saturday, November 1, at 2.
5. B.A. Pass Examination, Tuesday, November, 4, at 2.
6. B.Sc. Subsidiary Examination, Tuesday, November 4, at 2.
7. Second LL.B. Examination, Thursday, November 6, at 2.
8. First LL.B. Examination, Friday, Nvember 7, at 2.
9. Final M.B.B.S. Examination, Monday, December 15, at 2.

GANPATI CELEBRATIONS.

AT JAGANNATH'S CHAWL FANASWADI.

Under the auspices of Dharmaika of Sanrashak saustha Mr. Sarojini Naidu will deliver a lecture before the "Ganpati" to-day (Monday) at 9-30 p.m."

AT KALBADEVI

Under the auspices of the Kalbadevi Mandvi Ganesh Utsava Mandal' a public lecture will be delivered in Murarji Gokuldas Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Monday) when Messrs. R. K. Vaidya B. A and B. F. Bharucha will speak on "England and India in 16th and 20th centuries" 9 p.m. (S.T.) songs of Mr Anandrao Tekade

AT GIRGAON.

Mr. Damodher V. Gokhale Editor of "Maratha" will deliver a public lecture today at 9-30 p.m. in Kandewadi Keshaoji Naik's Chawl.

AT DADAR.

On the occasion of the Khandke Chawls Sarvajanik Ganesh Utsav, (Dadar) Prof. Rajaram Sakharam Bhagvat, M. A. of the National Medical College, will deliver a public lecture in Marathi, on "Religion, History, and Politics" to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m.

Tuesday:—There will be a Haldikunku ceremony and a gathering for ladies tomorrow (Tuesday) at 4-30 p.m. when Mrs. Sushilabai Mukundrao Jayaker, will deliver a public lecture for ladies in Marathi on "Duties of Women"

Wednesday:—There will be a Pravachan by Mr. Mahadeo Balkrishna Kolhatker, on Wednesday, (the 10th inst.) at 9 p.m.

AT MANDVI.

Under the auspices of the Bharat Bandhu Samaj, Mr. Krishnarao Arjun Kelusker will deliver an inaugural address to-day (Monday) at 9-30 p.m. on the occasion of Shree Ganpati Utsav at Mr. Narayan Rambhawoo Kharate, Mandvi.

Tuesday: Mr. Narhati Vithal Khandke will deliver a lecture in Marathi on "are we better off than ancients?" to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9-30 p.m. on the occasion of Shree Ganpati Utsav at Mr. Mahadeo Bhawanrao Ghughe at Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadar. Mr. Krishnarao Arjun Kelusker preside.

Wednesday: Mr. Vishnu Narhari Khodke, B. A. L. L B will deliver a public lecture in Marathi on "Education" on Wednesday, (the 10th inst.) at 9-30 p.m. on the occasion of Shree Ganpati Utsav at Mr. Ramchandra Gannat Zanker at Umerkhadi. Mr. Anandrao Narayan Surve, Advocate, will preside.

AT KAMATIPURA.

Under the auspices of the Local Namdeo Samajik saunstha, Mr. Narhari Vithal Khandke will deliver a public lecture in Marathi, on "Eugoism and Altruism" on Wednesday (the 10th inst.) at 9-30 p.m. on the occasion of Shree Ganpati Utsav at Mr. Vishnu Govind Bidker, at 3rd Kamatipura Lane. All are cordially requested to attend.

BY THE BRAHMIN SHABHA

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha Mr. D. V. Gokhale of Poona will deliver a public lecture at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Monday) at the Morar Bag, Khattar Galli.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Maharashtra Education Society's School (Poona), on Saturday, the 6th September.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Races on Saturday, the 6th September and presented the Aga Khan Cup.

The Governor of Bombay was the guest of the Members of the Indian Civil Service at a Dinner at the Gymkhana Club on Saturday, the 6th September.

Mr. J. R. Martin, Lt-Colonel Mrs. and Miss R. S. Pottinger, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hood and Mr. and Mrs. J. Abbot arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday, the 6th September.

CONDITION OF ZOROASTRIANS IN PERSIA.

INDIAN PARSI VISITORS' EXPERIENCE

The Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall was full of Parsi ladies and gentlemen on Sunday to accord a right royal welcome to those Parsis who had recently returned from Persia. The function was held under the joint auspices of the Rathestar Mandal and the Iran League. The Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshaw F. Mulla presided.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla on rising to speak expressed his regret in not coming in time and said that he was delayed by the congestion of traffic owing to Ganpati festival. He knew very well that they were there not to listen to him, but to hear those speakers who had returned from Persia. They all knew the work of the Iran League and the Rathestar Mandal and it was a matter of joy to him to see these institutions join in according a welcome to the Parsi gentlemen who had recently visited Persia. He would therefore, without taking any more of their time request the members of Mr. Marker's party to relate their experiences.

Mr. Pestonji Marker, one of the members of the party, thanked the Iran League for the welcome they received at different places both in India and in Persia. Continuing he said that the Mission was organised by the League on the 21st April last. The mission first went to Karachi where they were well received by the Zoroastrians of the place. After leaving Karachi they went to Quetta where they experienced a heavy storm. As a result of the storm, the railway lines were blown up and at one place their train was derailed, but thanks to Providence, they emerged safely from those ordeals. After crossing the frontier they reached Duzdab where they found the Zoroastrians steeped in utter poverty and quite ignorant of their religion. What was a matter of much regret to the speaker was that many of them did not know how to put on their *kasti* and kept it in their pockets.

Proceeding further on their travel, they reached Kerman. There they found that the Zoroastrians numbered about 2,500 souls and that an Agiary was built through the efforts of Dr. Minocher Dadi. Dr. Dadi, said the speaker, deserved their utmost thanks in that though he went there as a doctor, he was working more as a missionary in the cause of their religion than as a physician. Dr. Dadi, had through his exertions, been able to acquaint the Zoroastrians of the place, with the principles of their religion. He had started schools for both boys and girls and had helped to improve the moral tone of their co-religionists. Many of the Zoroastrian women of Kerman owing to poverty, had to follow occupations which were likely to affect their morals and Dr. Dadi had tried to remedy that state of things by opening a knitting and carpet factory where such women earned their livelihood under more healthy surroundings.

Leaving Kerman they reached Yezd which boasted of a population of about 5,000 Zoroastrians with three to four schools and *dokhma* and a medical dispensary. The Zoroastrians of that place, too, were very backward in education and social status. Poverty was the main cause of the degradation of their co-religionists. The mission under the guidance of Dr. Patel was doing solid work for their improvements and the natives of the place thanked the visitors for their work. The residents of the place appealed to the Parsis in the name of their religion and mother country to help their co-religionists who had fallen on evil days. The speaker hoped that the Parsis of India would not allow that appeal to go unheeded, but help their co-religionists to rise from the abyss of ignorance and penury into which they had fallen at the present time. In the end the speaker warned the hearers that if measures were not early taken to rescue the fast dwindling number of their co-religionists they would certainly perish.

Mr. Maneck Mulla, another member of the party, laid stress on the need of helping their co-religionists whose condition in Persia to-day was very pitiable. He was sorry to see that there was not much eagerness and desire to help their co-religionists among the Parsis of to-day as it was some years ago. The condition of Persia at present was very good. In Kerman their women worked as washerwomen which affected their morals. The young girls of the place were formerly earning a low pittance but thanks through the efforts of their mission, they were taught knitting and carpet weaving which gave them decent calling and improved their earnings. In Yezd the speaker found that as much as 50 per cent. of the Zoroastrians were completely ignorant of their religion and he appealed them to send preachers to propagate their religion and acquaint their co-religionists with the true tenets of their religion. The great need of the Zoroastrians of Persia was education both religious and secular. In the end Mr. Manek Mulla appealed the audience to help the Iran League to carry on its noble work.

Mr. Manek Mulla then showed different specimens of cloth, silverware and paintings, to show the art and craftsmanship of Persia.

In the absence of Mr. G. K. Nariman, Dr. Patel, who was attached to the Medical Dispensary of Yezd started through the munificence of Sir Tatan Tata, narrated his experiences and said that all the miseries of the Zoroastrians could be traced to one cause, viz., lack of education. He, therefore, put in a strong voice to help the cause of the Iran League.

Mr. Justice Mulla in his closing remarks said that there was a time when their forefathers, because of their love of religion migrated to India. It was a matter of shame if their co-religionists in the land of their birth should perish because the Parsis of India failed in sending help to their distressed brethren. They had all heard to what miserable plight the Zoroastrians of Persia had come. It was really a matter of deep regret that when lakhs of rupees were supplied to the Salvation Army by the philanthropic Christians to propagate their faith, their Zoroastrian brethren in Kerman Yezd and other places in Persia should perish without the true knowledge of their religion, because of the lack of funds to supply Zoroastrian religious literature to them. A fund had been started by the Iran League to supply free religious literature to their co-religionists in Persia. Continuing the speaker announced that he would contribute his humble quota to that fund by subscribing Rs. 500 to it. Justice Mulla also announced in the course of his speech that Sir Hormusjee Dinshaw Adenwalla had promised to pay Rs. 225 a month for full one year to the fund. Concluding Justice Mulla said that the one great need of their co-religionists in Persia was education and it was a matter of satisfaction to them that the enlightened Government of Persia was eager to better the condition of the Persian Zoroastrians and looked to the Parsi sof India to help them in their efforts.

After a vote of thanks to the President proposed by Mr. Vimadalul the meeting came to an end.

TARAKESHWAR.

NEGOTIATIONS.

SWAMI SACHIDANANDA'S OPPOSITION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

Enquiries made into the state of negotiations regarding the Tarakeshwar Satyagraha show that Swami Sachidananda is putting up a vigorous opposition to the terms of the proposed settlement. It is understood that Swami Sachidananda confessed before a gathering of 30 Satyagrahis that he would withdraw what he wrote in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" this morning. However he wrote another letter in that paper which reads as follows:—"Public of Tarakeshwar and the Hindu public of Bengal do not want to have Provat Chandra Giri as the Mohunt of Tarakeshwar. The property recognised as Debuttor property by the Civil Court of Hooghly in connection with the civil suit between the late Madhab Chandra Giri and Sham Chandra Giri should be given back to the Hindu public. Unless this demand of the Hindu public is granted there cannot rise any question of a compromise. The other properties puchased from the money of the above Debuttor property should be also recognised as Debuttor property. The Mohunt Satish Chandra Giri had no personal property when he succeeded to the gaddi. So he cannot claim anything as his personal property."

The principal terms that have so far met with the acceptance of both the parties are that the temple shall be open to the public and the present Mohunt replaced by some one more acceptable who will be appointed by and responsible to a Committee to be constituted later. Provat Chandra Giri to whom Swami Sachidananda refers is objected to on the ground that he is merely an understudy of the present Mohunt.

'A CONCLAVE AT MR. DAS' HOUSE.'

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

Swami Sachidanand, the principal organiser of the Tarkeswar Satyagraha, in a letter to the press says: "I now find that Lord Lytton was not after all wrong in describing the Satyagraha movement conducted by Mr. C. R. Das and his followers as a "colossal hoax". The Swami says 'At a secret conclave at the house of Mr. C. R. Das a settlement has been arrived at with the Mahant of Tarkeswar without my knowledge and consent. The terms of the settlement are unacceptable and revolting."

MR. DAS' DISCLAIMER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7

In the course of a conversation with the Associated Press this afternoon, Mr. C. R. Das regretted that he was unable to disclose all the terms of the proposed settlement, but indicated the above conditions were the main points of the agreement which he hoped could be concluded in a few days. He denied that there had been any secret meeting at his house on Friday and that any resolutions such as the Swami alleged were discussed or passed.

BENGAL SWARAJYA PARTY.

THE CENTRAL ORGANISATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

The Bengal Swarajya Party at a meeting to-day discussed the Party's constitution and elected office-bearers. The Central organisation of the Bengal Swarajya Party will consist of a general Council and an executive council. The General Council will consist of all the members of the Swarajya Party in the Council and the Assembly, all the Swarajist members of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and two elected members from each district.

DACOITS GANG THWARTED,

POLICE PARTY'S SURPRISE ATTACK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 6.

A report has been received from the Commissioner of Bassein to the effect that Mr. Grantham, District Superintendent of police, with a party of police successfully surprised a gang of decoits while they were attacking a house. One decoit was killed and one captured.

His Excellency the Governor has conveyed through the Deputy Commissioner his congratulations to Mr. Grantham and the police on their brave action.

"HOW TO RESTORE PEACE IN EUROPE,"

PRIZE WINNING PLANS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Formation of European and American and other groups inside the League of Nations for dealing with purely local problems is the most novel feature of the plan which has been awarded a thousand sterling prize in the British section of the competition arranged by the American Mr Edward Filene for the best essays on "How to restore Peace and prosperity in Europe by International Co operation." The prize winner also favours a European mutual guarantee treaty or a similar pact to which Britain and Ireland should adhere with the consent of the dominions who, however, would not participate. The survey of other 36 prize winner plans and essays of 5,700 British and Dominions competitors shows that nearly half regard the League as the chief instrument of international co-operation. The majority urge the admission of Germany in the League and the Guarantee Pact is widely supported.

Mr. Edward Filene of Boston has offered prizes to the value of £2,000 in each country and the British competition was in the hands of a committee containing such well-known scholars and publicists as Dr. Albert Mansbridge, Rt. Hon. G. N Barnes, Sir Arther Steel Naitland, Sir William Beveridge, Dr. Ernest Barker Professors Gilbert Murray and A. F Pollard, Messrs. C. T. Cramp, J. A Spender, F. Bramley, J. St. Loo Strachey Lady Mabel Smith and Dr. Jane Walker.

Competitors were drawn from every part of the Empire—probably nearly a thousand came from Australasia, Canada, and India—and belonged to every walk of life or school of thought. University teachers bankers, lawyers, journalists, artizans farm labourers, unemployed, housewives all sent in suggestions, and the result has been to reveal an interesting large cross section of British opinion on international problems.

Adjudication was carried out by a committee of judges on which Viscount Milner Viscountess Rhondda, Rt. Hon. H. A. L Fisher, Rt. Hon. F. E. Wood, the Bishop of Oxford, Sir Frederick Maurice, Admiral Sir George Hope, Rt. Hon. G. N Barnes, Sir Charles Addis, Prof. D. H Macgregor, Dr. W. B. Selbie, W. T Higbons, C. T. Cramp, John Ames, Dr. H Heaton, L. Woolf, Philip Baker, Mr. Henry Fawcett and Miss Gertrude Tuck well had consented to serve.—Reuter.

"A BUNDI STATE SUBJECT IN JAIL"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown" but it is significantly so in India States. The greatest enemy that the States has to fight against is "intrigue." As the number of intriguers increases when some of the authorities gird up their loin to improve matters. All reformers rank sore in the eyes of those who are used to taking undue advantages. In that unpleasant situation the well-wishers of the India States find themselves these days. The surely have an uphill task in purging the state of evil-mongers who had been buttering themselves upon State money. Consequently there have sprung up a few malcontent who take pride in cavilling at the working of these well-wishers and build mountain of false rumours

The case of Jagannath Agarwala of Bundi is a case in point, particulars of which have appeared in your paper of the 29th August, 1924, and which requires elucidation. Some time back he acted as a broker between the hide contractors of Bundi and the State. He could not help squeezing money every way he could. He cheated both the contractors as well as the State. And when he was called to account he could do nothing but blubber. During his trial for the offence of criminal breach of trust he used impertinent language in three successive courts from the highest to the lowest tribunal. Natural it was, that he should have been sentenced for contempt of Court and was given accumulative punishment for two years' imprisonment. The sentence was passed after a regular trial. These are not Nadir Shahi days and every proceeding is kept in black and white in the British Empire None but the evil-mongers are responsible for such baseless rumours. I wonder what such persons gain by contaminating the mind of the public. Perhaps they cannot deny their nature.—Yours, etc.

IKRAM HOSAIN,
Superintendent, State Police.
Bundi, September 4.

(Continued from column 6).

ing justice but there was no racial discrimination; there was also neither clemency nor mercy in it. There were many rich Indian merchants there, who had rather behaved badly during the war. The Indian was, however perfectly happy in Tanganyika, and in Rhodesia where there was a better class of Englishman; the Indian had his vote, but he did not use it. In the Cape Colony the Indian as well as the Cape Malaya who was a Moslem by religion, had votes, and they could turn out any ministry which was obnoxious to them, and she had asked the Indians there not to allow themselves to be bribed by Smuts. In Transvaal the opposition to Indians came from small Jewish traders, with whom they competed. Those Englishmen who were well-inclined towards them were unable to do anything, because the Jews were a powerful financial group in owning diamond and gold mines. In Natal also there was a great deal of bitterness. In the end she advised Indians to behave in such a manner that they too might contribute for the good of the African, and to co-operate with the latter in all things for the creation of unity between the two races. As Smuts had told her it would be impossible to segregate Indians, when the Indian community had shown others that they dared not segregate the Indians. (Cheers.)

"PIONEERS OF CIVILISATION"

INDIANS IN AFRICA

MRS. NAIDU ON "AFRICANS I KNOW."

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu delivered a lecture on "The Africans I know" Mr. M. A. Khan presiding.

Mrs. Naidu said in dealing with the African question the conventional way was to speak of the Indian problem in Kenya and in South Africa. But that was only the conventional way of approaching it, although it was the least important aspect of Africa in relations to the Indian question. But there was a bigger issue for Indians to consider in regard to a country which had given them shelter, a home, and food. That aspect was whether Indians had done the duty which they owed to Africans. While India was convulsed with the question of Kenya, and that had brought together on a common platform people who were sharply opposed to each other in their domestic policies. She had gone to Kenya to preside over the Congress there, because she loved adventures of all kinds. She wanted not only Indians to realise their ambitions and aspirations, but also she wanted to see for herself what the Indians had done for Africans and to pay off their debt to them. Mombasa where she had landed was the old Arab port, and she there saw not only the Arab culture and traditions, but also the spiritual unity of Asiatic culture in its relation with Africa, although the population was there half-Asiatic and half-African. Zanzibar was the historic colony of Indians, for in the first century of Christ, the Gujarati merchants had gone there, and had since then kept up a continuous tide of Indian colonists, and they were the pioneers of civilisation in East Africa. It was true that most of the Indian settlers were not of the type who would add to the prestige of India, but Indians had a history of colonisation which was more ancient than that of the aggressive White settlers of to-day, who looked to the annihilation of Indian settlers. Indians in Africa blended their civilisation with the civilisation they found there and even the Imperial Government was unable to exploit the country, without the help of Indian traders and labourers. In the building of the Uganda railway, which had connected the interior with the sea-coast about 300 miles had been eaten up by the lions. The only trade the Swahili and other African knew was through Indians, and though they were merely traders and merchants they were instrumental in bringing law and order in the African life. Many of them were there for more than five or six generations, and some of them had never been to India and spoke Swahili. Therefore, they owed a debt to Africa, as much as the African owed a debt to his country. These Indians were unconsciously, the pioneers of civilisation in East Africa, which was the centre of old Arab culture and old Indian trade. But what had Indians done for the Africans and the nomadic people there, who were wild and not at all civilized? When they saw a picture of the Mahatma, they called it *mungu*, because they were told, he was a great and good man. But Indians must remember that Africa was being made a training ground, for an African army, for a black Christian army, against Asia and the Asiatics, and it was the duty of Indians there, lovingly and sympathetically, to act as buffers between that army and Asiatics. Lord Delamere and people of his type did not want the Swahili to learn to read Koran because they were afraid of his becoming self-conscious. Wherever Koran was taught, the slave trade had almost disappeared, on the other hand wherever the Christian missionaries had spread their religion drink and all its diseases and vices of the White races had spread in an appalling measure. The missionary had taught his doctrine, unjustly, against Asiatic civilisation and against Indians. Rich Indians had refused to accept land in the highlands of Kenya, which were so fertile, because the climate was cold there, and now the whole of these were annexed by the White exploiters, who had driven the native African out of his lands burning his huts before his eyes into what were called the reservoirs. The African was almost seggregated in his own country.

THE TRUSTEE.

The Whiteman called himself the trustee for the African, but the latter never knew at all that he had a heritage. The Masias were now living in their reservations, where there was neither water nor grass for his herds. Yet in spite of all these inequities of the White settlers, neither Indian, nor Arab, had raised his protesting voice against this robbery. But mere trade alone would not keep the Indian alive in East Africa. If he were to survive there at all, he must fight the White settler on his own ground, in all directions, by education and by co-operation with the Africans and other Asiatics there. But that he was not doing. It was the duty of Indians to bring about unity in order to have a federation of Africans and Asiatics. Indians must make the Africans realise that although they (Indians) were illiterate, they were the standard-bearers of their nation's honour. The African natives had no use for cowards, and they only honoured brave men. The standard of their morality was high, when they were untouched by the Western standard. They had a wonderfully musical language, but as they had no script, they had to write it in Roman characters, as some of the aborigines in Assam did, because no Indian had the sense to write their dialect in any Indian script."

VISIT TO KABAKA.

Mrs. Naidu then gave a graphic account of her visit to Kabaka, the King of the Masais, and his Prime Minister Sir Apollo. She had also been to German East Africa which was a most beautiful land. The Germans had a rough and ready way of deal-

(Continued in column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1924.

THE ONLY REPLY.

It is gratifying that the non-official Committee of the Legislative Assembly which considered the Lee Report has concluded its deliberations and arrived at a definite and unanimous decision on that important subject. There was only one reply possible to the extravagant and reactionary proposals of the Report, whatever the form in which it was embodied —namely, a firm, if polite, refusal to consider the question of the Services without a settlement of the fundamental issue of responsible government and a refusal to give non-official approval to a scheme of plunder at the expense of the Indian taxpayer. The decision is embodied in the resolution which Pundit Motilal Nehru will move as an amendment to the official proposal and which has the support of the Independents as well as the Swarajists.

The selfless champions of the Services are vigilant and active. In their anxiety to represent the claims of the Services, the European community of Calcutta and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have not hesitated to go over the head of the Assembly to the Viceroy and the Government of India. The representations do not merely constitute an unconstitutional act on the part of those who are never tired of preaching the virtues of constitutionalism to Indians; they are also an insult to the Assembly whom they contemptuously ignore. The Assembly, however, should perform its duty to the people of India—for whom, after all, the Services ought to exist but do not —undeterred by polemics or threats of administrative sabotage. Everyone, except the writers in the "Times of India," knows that even the last Assembly, timid as it was, opposed the appointment of the Commission which was thrust upon India in defiance of popular wishes. It is well-known also that while Government considered three years' trial of the reforms too inadequate so far as constitutional advance was concerned, they had no such scruples in re-adjusting, or rather perpetuating, the position of the Services in relation to the new constitution. Even now the vital issue of responsible government is unsettled while a Committee is busy investigating the defects in the working of the reforms; and yet the Government wish to stampede the Assembly into accepting the Lee Report with its assumption of an indefinite continuance of the present system.

Pundit Motilal, whose comprehensive resolution succinctly outlines the Indian case against the Lee Report, therefore, rightly demands the rejection of all the recommendations of the Report. He wishes to stop further recruitment in England and to have a Committee of the Assembly appointed to formulate the constitution of the proposed Public Services Commission. We may observe in passing that Mr. Chintamani in his evidence before the Reforms Enquiry Committee also opposed the constitution of such a Commission until the political issue was satisfactorily solved. In two respects, the Pundit's amendment is more far-reaching than that drafted by Mr. Rangachariar. In the first place, it proposes immediate concentration on the problem of Indianisation of the Services by the Commission while Mr. Rangachariar was satisfied with the enunciation of a principle. And, secondly, Mr. Rangachariar specified certain grievances of the Services and the remedies proposed by the Lee Report which he wanted the Assembly definitely to reject but would leave the redress of other grievances to the Secretary of State: the Pundit, on the other hand, would prefer to have them examined by a Committee of the Assembly itself. On the other hand, the Pundit's resolution incorporates an important point regarding the transfer of control of the Services in Mr. Rangachariar's resolution. Thus it demands the transfer of the power of appointment and control of the Services, now vested in the Secretary of State, to the Government of India and the Local Governments, such powers to be exercised under laws to be passed by the Indian and provincial legislatures regulating the Public Services, including the classification of the Civil Services, the methods of their recruitment, their conditions of service, pay and allowances and discipline and conduct. We trust the united strength of the non-official opposition will be exercised to carry Pundit Motilal's resolution rejecting the Report.

"DEVELOPMENT OR WASTE"?

The ways of Government are more inscrutable than those of Providence; for after deciding upon a course of action one moment there is no knowing what they will not do the next. As an illustration we may cite the hopeless mess which Government have made, for the last quarter of a century, of the development of the suburbs in Salsette. One aspect of this problem has been ably dealt with in these columns by Mr. G. B. Trivedi and we propose to-day to refer to another equally important aspect, namely, the means of communication between the City and the suburbs. That it is necessary to develop the suburbs to relieve the congestion in the City is a proposition universally accepted. But its corollary, that to facilitate the migration of the population to the suburbs the provision of cheap and rapid transit to the City is essential, though obvious, seems to be far from being clear to Government. And so we have fanciful proposals being brought up, from time to time, to do everything but the obvious. Only the other day, replying to a question in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Parsons, on behalf of the Railway Board, is reported to have said that Government were considering the financial aspects of proposals for the transfer of the long distance passenger traffic on the B. B. & C. I. to Victoria Terminus, the abolition of the Railway line between Grant Road and Colaba, and the erection of a terminal station at Grant Road for suburban traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. From the wording of the reply we have a shrewd suspicion that it is only the financial aspects of these proposals that are now under consideration and that administrative approval has already been granted. If this presumption is correct, we would like to know—either from the Director of Information, the Development Directorate, or the Railway concerned—when this decision was reached and why no opportunity was allowed for public opinion to express itself and for public bodies to represent their views on these proposals of far-reaching importance.

The only projects which have been before the public are the electrification of the suburban railway system, the remodelling of Grant Road as a terminal station for long distance traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the restriction of the use of the line south of Grant Road for suburban traffic alone, with Colaba or Church Gate as its terminus. This railway programme, it may be observed, was in accordance with the recommendations of the Development Committee of 1914, of which Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was a prominent member. The original plan has undergone, so far as the public are aware, only two modifications. The site proposed to be acquired for the terminal station at Grant Road had to be shifted to the north of the Bellasis Road Bridge in response to the publicly supported demands of residents and house-owners in the Grant Road area. And, recently, proposals for the carrying of the Railway line south of Grant Road below the level of the Queen's Road have been under consideration. But to upset all these settled plans and to confront the public with the discarded schemes of a quarter of a century ago, without even the pretence of a previous consultation with public bodies, is a feat of which only the irresponsible executive of India and our "non"-Indian Railway Board are capable. We are not very much concerned about the diversion of the long distance traffic to Victoria Terminus, though this proposal was definitely rejected originally and though with the extensions and improvements projected on the G. I. P. Railway its execution will be a matter of extreme difficulty. What concerns us more, however, is the proposed closing of the line south of Grant Road. We need not go into the detailed figures of the local passenger traffic handled at the four stations south of Grant Road, but will only draw attention to the volume of traffic that is received at Church Gate Station, say, between the hours of ten and twelve in the morning. No less than twenty-five trains arrive at this station during these three hours, each of them depositing on an average 600 passengers. We leave it to the imagination of our readers to contemplate—the Railway Board have no imagination and may be left out of account—the plight of these 15,000 passengers dumped down at Grant Road on their way to office having to pay again for being taken to their places of work, struggling for tramcars,—of which the service is hopelessly slow and inefficient —shoving their way into omni-buses to be provided, or breaking journey and wasting time to change into underground or overhead services which may be created. And as one contemplates this, one wonders why it is that the authorities should think of deserting the simple, cheap and efficient means of communication that we now possess and resort to methods of transit too costly for this poor country and in no way less ungainly than an electric railway. The only argument, so far as we have been able to discover, is that the Railway line along Queen's Road is an eye-sore. It may be an eye-sore to those whose daily round, seated in luxurious motor cars, is from the charms of Malabar Hill to the pleasures of the Fort, but to the average resident of this un "beautiful" City, the Railway service to Church Gate is a need and a blessing and his daily railway journey along the sea-face is one of the few pleasures which the rich and the powerful have left him to enjoy. What a boon this is, what a help and a comfort, may be unknown to the mighty in charming Simla; it may pass the comprehension of the official hierarchy or the wealthy lords of Bombay, all of whom enjoy the gifts of beautiful surroundings and mechanical means of efficient transport out of the bounty of the poor and of men of small means. But to educate the rich and the powerful, it is imperative that the latter should bestir themselves early, demand their right to the enjoyment of cheap and efficient railway service to their place of work, and insist that the proposed costly and unnecessary schemes should once for all be finally abandoned.

Notes of the Day.

Not India's Voice.

The Maharajah of Bikaner is reported by Reuter's to have voiced, at the meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva, the ardent interest that the Princes of India take in securing peace and justice. It is fortunate that His Highness only spoke on behalf of the Princes of India; for the people of India will not wholly endorse the strange views about justice and peace he holds. The Maharajah said that it was imprudent to reduce armaments unless security had been previously assured. In saying so he merely voiced the current cant resorted to by Europe's imperialistic diplomats in utter disregard of the fact that so long as the mad race for armaments continues there can be no security. But the portion of the Maharajah's speech which will be most emphatically repudiated by the Indian people is that wherein "referring to the exceptional position of India and its complex problem of the frontier, he said a reduction of its garrison would weaken the security of India." The "exceptional position" of India and "the complex problem of the Frontier" are not a result of a policy which the people of India approve. They are the result of a policy in the execution of which the imperialistic ambitions of Britain prevail over the vital interests of the Indian tax-payer. The Indian people desire nothing more than that they may live in peace with their neighbours and they are convinced that the frontiers could be protected at much less cost than is incurred at present and they will certainly resent the suggestion that a reduction of the garrison will weaken the security of India. During the war India was almost bled white of her garrison because the then Viceroy had imagination and statesmanship enough to trust the people. If the Maharajah had truly voiced the views of the Indian people, he would have demanded that the fullest opportunity should be given to them to defend their own country. As it is, he has given expression to views which run counter to those held by the majority of his countrymen and the Legislative Assembly will do well to take the earliest opportunity of repudiating them.

Protection for Labour.

The news from Dibrugarh that about 700 tea garden and other "coolies" arrived there recently and are demanding repatriation to Madras brings into relief the need for the immediate acceptance by the Legislature of the Bill which Mr. N. M. Joshi will introduce in this session of the Assembly. The object of the Bill is to repeal the existing legislation making breach of contract of service, absence from work and desertion a penal offence. The Tamil labourers complain that they have been duped by the recruiters. It is not only for Assam, but also for Burma, as Mr. Andrews has shown, that the recruiter induces on false pretences, the poor villagers from Madras to leave their homes. There they work under conditions which are intolerable. The sinister activities of the recruiter cannot be effectively checked so long as the fear of starvation makes the poor their willing dupes, but it is the duty of the legislature to see that the law does not become an ally of the callous exploiters of human labour and their agents.

A Sad Tale from Panch Mahals.

Mr. Waman S. Mukadam, M.L.C., Panch Mahals, forwards to us a pathetic tale of an unfortunate Bhil and his wife, which, if the facts are as alleged, throws a lurid light on the protection the poor in the mofussil get at the hands of petty Government officials. We shall let Mr. Mukadam narrate the tale in his own picturesque language. Mr. Mukadam writes in the course of his statement:—

"I think it my duty to warn the readers of your paper in advance that this is a pathetic tale to tell them. This tale will tell the readers how justice is murdered by the false departmental and Government prestige. It was in the last week of November, 1923, that an Excise Assistant Inspector of Dohad Mr. . . . started from Dohad with 10 or 12 men of his Department to find out one Bhil Gaja Vakhta and others—suspects for the offences of illicit distillation. One day in the same week Mr. . . . . with his retinue marched towards Abhalod and entered its hamlet Umaria. Their eyes first fell on the unfortunate hut of a poor Bhil Kalia Galia.

This party then graced the hut by their noble presence and ordered the Bhil and his wife, the owners of the hut, to leave it and sit outside. Both obeyed the orders and came out of their own dear home. The leader of the party Mr. . . . in appreciation of his obedience asked one of his followers to honour their host Kalia with hand-cuffs. Mr. . . . was fortunate in having an obedient host as well as an obedient follower. The obedient follower obey the orders of his leader and handcuffed Kalia. Then this procession of handcuffed Bhil made a move towards the boundary of Bavka village at the signal of Mr. . . . The procession stopped near a 'mowra' tree. Here the Excise men asked Kalia to produce earthen pots (in which 'mowras' were expected to be kept). This Bhil was explaining to the sepoys his innocence when Mr. . . . came on the scene. This Bada Saheb asked the Bhil whether he pointed out the earthen pots. The Bhil said, "I have none with me and wherefrom am I to show?" This reply was sufficient for this Abkari Saheb to loose his temper. His hinges were loosened and he gave nearly 10 to 12 kicks to Kalia after removing a cover of sheet from his body. Poor man with hand-cuffs on was made to sit down by catching his hair. After giving this much rice pudding to this poor innocent Bhil he was taken back towards his hut."

Mockery of Justice.

Mr. Mukadam proceeds:—

"When all arrived near the hut Mr. . . again asked him if he had produced earthen pots as desired by them. Immediately on his refusal he was made to sit down and again kicked. The Excise Assistant Inspector was not satisfied by treating the man so cruelly. The turn of that unfortunate pregnant woman came. The eyes of this Government servant, Mr. . . . fell on that poor pregnant woman. The woman was under a 'bore' tree when one sepoy caught hold of her and took her about 50 feet away. Thereafter the Inspector Mr. . . . himself pulled the upper garment of that Bhil woman and threw it on the ground. Then he caught hold of her knot of hair and took her in that condition about 25 feet away and said, "S . i does not confess so let her petticoat be untied and she be stripped naked." Saying this he caught hold of her petti-coat. She begged—appealed and said, "Why do you pull my petti-coat: I have not concealed bottles of liquor inside the petti-coat." Poor woman was mercilessly threatened. Kalia felt much at this and cried out. "My wife is pregnant and should not be beaten, if you want to beat any body beat me."

After this much harassment Kalia was asked his name. When he mentioned that his name was Kalia Mr. . . . said, "I have been you knowing you to be Gaja Vakhta." After hearing this Mr. . . . became liberal-minded and the hand-cuffs were removed from the hands of Kalia Galia. His house was searched but nothing was found.

These people and others made affidavits before the Nazir of the Dohad Sub-Judge's Court on the 11th of December 1923. The copies of the affidavits were sent to the Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, as well as to the District Magistrate Panch Mahals, by Shrijut Amritlal V. Thakkar of the Bhil Seva Mandal.

Mr. Talyarkhan, the Excise Superintendent, was sent for this inquiry in the month of March 1924. The inquiry was made in presence of Mr. . . . and Shrijut Amritlal V. Thakkar.

All the men concerned frankly narrated the facts. As a result of this Mr. . . . is simply transferred from Dohad and warned. Is this the adequate punishment for such offence?

Do Government remember their tall talk of the protecting of the poor in the first session of the Bombay Legislative Council?

The readers may judge from the facts whether justice is done by the officials in this case.

I have affidavits and correspondence regarding this in my possession."

Mr. Amritlal Thakkar, who has been doing invaluable work of helping the Bhils to raise themselves, has forwarded to us copies of the affidavits. We refrain from publishing the name of the Excise Assistant Inspector mentioned in Mr. Mukadam's statement. Government know who he is and, if the facts about the excesses for which he is alleged to have been responsible are true, the action taken by them against him is obviously insufficient to deter other petty officials from treating the liberty and honour of the poor as of no account and is calculated to mock the poverty and helplessness of the latter, not to speak of justice.

Prohibition in America.

To Indians, who are still strangers to, or at best mere novices in, the art of propaganda, the organised campaign of misrepresentation, in an influential section of the British Press both in England and India, of the Prohibition movement in the United States of America has given a painful shock. Weeks, nay months, before Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson set his foot on the shores of India, the liquor interests, mainly foreign, had been busy day and night seeking to thwart Mr. Johnson's campaign and nullify the effect of his lectures. Leaflets by the hundreds of thousands, misrepresenting both Mr. Johnson and the U. S. movement which he personifies in himself, were distributed broadcast among his audiences in Bombay and other places. One clearly saw the international "hidden hand" pursuing Mr. Johnson wherever he went. It was a matter of painful surprise to most Indians to see even otherwise sober Anglo-Indian journals, including our local morning contemporary, joining in the campaign of misrepresentation and ridicule of the "dry" movement in the States. The people of India were solemnly assured by these journals—and they are assuring them still—that Prohibition has failed dismally in America and that there is more drunkenness there to-day than at any time during the "wet" regime. In this systematic misrepresentation of the movement, these journals were only following loyally the traditions of the English newspapers controlled or subsidised by the brewery trusts. But Indians were never deceived by this dishonest propaganda. The testimony which the Rev. Fred Wood, Bishop Robinson and Miss Mary Campbell Core, gave at the recent public meeting in Bombay, to the complete success of Prohibition in the States, must dispel all doubt in the minds of Indians on the subject. It is a down-right lie that the people of India will not welcome Prohibition. It is only the misguided excise policy of the bureaucracy in India that is standing in the way of this country ridding itself of the curse of drink.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM.

REFORM OR REVOLUTION?

(BY ROLLING STONE).

A Committee has been holding its sittings of late in Bombay to investigate the causes of the Law's delays and to find remedies. They have examined many witnesses who have made their suggestions and trotted out their pet panaceas. Its proceedings do not appear to have aroused much interest in the public mind—nor indeed very much among legal circles themselves. This is an age of committees and the thing is being a good deal overdone. In most cases they remind one of a mountain in labour bringing forth a 'muscipular abortion.'

* * * *

One of the witnesses Mr. N. H. Pandia, Attorney at Law and Joint Editor of the "Bombay Law Journal", has taken more trouble than a good many others over the matter and he has published his recommendations in the form of a neat little pamphlet which is well-worth perusal by all those who are interested in the subject. Mr. Pandia suggests some sixteen special remedies and eight general remedies to mitigate delays. With much that Mr. Pandia says on the subject all who are concerned with the Courts will heartily agree and many of the remedies suggested are of a detailed character concerned with particular incidents of the judicial machinery on which his special experience entitles him to advise with authority. But he breaks fresh ground in some of the general remedies he advocates. Revision of the law as to remuneration of legal practitioners, establishment of Small Claims Courts on the lines of those working in the United States of America, and of a court to deal with family relations, the formation of Legal Aid Societies with State assistance etc. are remedies that strike one as being somewhat out of the beaten track.

* * * *

The fact really is that all these remedies are in the nature of palliatives. And it is to be noted that their efficacy is in direct proportion to the extent to which they get away from the existing system. Thus the main idea of the Small Claims Courts as described by Mr. Pandia is the absence of lawyer intermediaries between the litigant and the judge and the absence of elaborate procedure and formality. I have no doubt that granted these conditions, cases will be quickly disposed of, and I see no logical basis for retaining these conditions admittedly inimical to the ideal to be aimed at, in cases of larger pecuniary value. Abstract justice is not to be attained under the imperfect conditions of this world and with imperfect humanity as the instruments for achieving it. Perhaps there is no such thing as a perfectly just decision in any given dispute. All that we can hope for is a more or less rough approximation to the idea of justice as prevalent in the Society under consideration. For remember that the idea of justice is relative not only to the facts of a dispute but also to the stage of civilization and the general notions of justice of the particular social group in which the dispute arises. For practical purposes a decision which is within a measurable distance of what might be an ideally just decision would be sufficient for the purposes of maintaining peace and harmony in an organized society. To put it in mathematical language, where the permissible margin of error in the result sought for is ten per cent., it is foolish to waste time and trouble over matters which can only affect the result by not more than half a per cent. either way. Or, again, when we purchase a small quantity of an article at so much per maund we do not sit down and calculate its price to the tenth place of decimal, but are content to get it to the nearest anna or nearest pice as the case may be. In the same way to waste time in seeking guidance from precedents and in discussing minute points of procedure and interpretation results in sacrificing cheapness and quickness whose value as factors in the achievement of substantial justice may be put down at fifty per cent, for the sake of exactness and accuracy whose value on the same scale can scarcely exceed two per cent!

* * * *

Well what does that lead us to? Surely this that if you want general remedies they must be sought in a root and branch reform by sweeping away an exotic, expensive, and dilatory system that grew up in England and which has been heedlessly transplanted into this country where it has flourished and flowered with rank tropical luxuriance. Abolish lawyers, abolish law reports, codify the law in simple language, and bring the litigant into direct relations with the Judge! Whether such revolutionary changes are possible in view of the vested interests that have grown up is a different and a more difficult question. But that the real hope of improvement lies in this direction it is not easy to dispute.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

DEBATE ON ARMAMENTS

BIKANIR ON INDIA'S GARRISON.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Geneva.—Mr. MacDonald was present today when the Assembly proceeded with the debate on Armaments, which, President Motta said he was anxious to conclude today. The Maharaja of Bikaner voiced the ardent interest that the Princes of India took in securing peace and justice. He said they associated themselves with arbitration. He entirely concurred with Mr. MacDonald's rejection of the draft of the Treaty of Mutual Assistance. He said that it was imprudent to reduce armaments unless security had been previously assured. Referring to the exceptional position of India and its complex problem of the Frontier, he said a reduction of its garrison would weaken the security of India.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The Maharaja of Bikanir declared that the soldiers were the best judges of the horrors of war. Firecaters were not always found in their ranks but sometimes among civilians who stood and waited. (Cheers). He himself had seen much of the war on three continents and would give his right hand to support an effective scheme to reduce the danger of war and armed peace which was the precursor of war (Cheers); but we must be careful lest in the anxiety to reduce the pressure of armaments without effective guarantees and security we produced among nations a sense of uneasy fear which was the seedbed of war.

He concluded his admirable speech by declaring that subject to the recognition of conditions he had sketched—and the recognition was essential for the discharge of our responsibilities for the security of 319 millions of people, one-fifth of the human race—they associated themselves with the principle that arbitration, reduction of armaments, establishment of the rule of law and guarantees for nations would bring untold blessings of secured peace (Cheers).

DISARMAMENT RESOLUTION.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Geneva.—The Assembly unanimously passed amid prolonged cheering the Disarmament resolution which Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot had previously discussed at great length.—Reuter.

LATER.

Geneva.—There was a stirring scene in the Assembly of the League this afternoon. The British Delegation convoked after the morning session unanimously agreed to the drafting of the Armament resolution which Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot subsequently discussed in private at great length. Motta, President, read the Resolution to the Assembly in the names of Great Britain and France. "The Assembly while noting the declarations of the Governments represented remarks with satisfaction that they contain a basis of understanding tending to establish and secure peace and decides firstly with a view to reconciling in or the new proposals divergences of certain viewpoints and when an agreement has been reached with a view to enabling the convocation at an earliest possible moment of the International Armaments Conference by the League, the third Committee is requested to consider the material for dealing with security and reduction of Armaments particularly the observations of the Governments on the Draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance in pursuance of Resolution Fourteen of the third Assembly and other plans prepared and presented to the Secretariat since the publication of the Draft Treaty and to examine obligations contained in the Covenant of the League in relation to guarantees and security that resort to arbitration and reduction of armaments may require. Secondly the first Committee is requested firstly to consider with a view to possible amendments articles of the Covenant relating to the settlement of disputes; secondly to examine within what limits the terms of the article thirty-six paragraph two of the statute establishing the International Court might be rendered more precise and thereby faciliate a more general acceptance of the clause and thus strengthening the solidarity and security on the nations of the world by settling by pacific means all disputes which may arise between the states."

The resolution was unanimously adopted amid loud and prolonged cheering after the speeches of Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Geneva.—Mr. MacDonald mounted the tribune and immediately read the resolution. He explained the nature of the resolution and finished with a brief impassioned speech in which he emphasised, his hand beating the desk, the awful results of the great war and urged the Assembly to agree to the resolution. Mr. MacDonald was cheered to echo, as overwhelmed with emotion and with bowed head, he resumed his seat.

M. Herriot ascended the tribune and said it would be deplorable if the debate ended in a mere academic discussion. M. Herriot was convinced that the resolution was a great step in advance towards the creation of a real living spirit of international solidarity. It was, possibly, not a perfect solution, but it showed the desire and will of the Assembly to realise real progress towards an era of peace.—Reuter.

M. HERRIOT'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Paris.—M. Herriot's speech is acclaimed by the Press for clearness compared with Mr. Macdonald's vagueness. It is declared that the speech dissipates the illusion that France will abandon the Pact of Mutual Assistance as promptly as she has abandoned the Ruhr.—Reuter.

"SAVE THE REFORMS."

APPEAL TO LORD LYTTON.

WAIL FROM CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

The Indian Association has issued a communication on the suspension of the Reforms in Bengal. The Association is of opinion that the Governor's assumption of the Transferred Subjects is not justified. The refusal of Ministers' salaries involved no constitutional issue. The House voted against the retention of the then Ministers. Obviously it was the duty of the Governor according to the Association, to ask the Ministers to resign and to try to form another Ministry. The case of the Central Provinces stands on a different footing. They rejected the budget wholesale. In Bengal the budget of the Transferred Departments were practically fully passed. Unlike Bengal, where the Swarajists are in a minority, in the Central Provinces they are in a decided majority. The Association hopes that steps would be taken by the Governor to form another Ministry and that the reforms would be saved in Bengal. The Association deplores that in this Province, which had such a large hand in the inauguration of the Reforms, Government should have adopted a proceeding, which might have been and could have been avoided, imperilling the future of the reforms and the interests of responsible government.

"NOT GIVEN A FAIR TRIAL."

IN DEFENCE OF BENGAL EX-MINISTERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

Thirteen Mahomedan members of the Bengal Legislative Council have issued a manifesto declaring that they have nominated ex-Ministers as their leaders within the legislature and they will be prepared to attend meetings called by them whenever necessary. They have decided to take early steps to enlighten the electorates about the true political situation and to protect and advance by all lawful means the position of the community in the body politic. They greatly appreciate the sympathy and support which Europeans and some of the Hindu members of the Council gave to the Ministry and hope that with the continuance of their support they will be able to avert the danger of violence, anarchy and revolution which must naturally follow upon the policy which Mr. C. R. Das and his adherents have hitherto been pursuing with a view to weaken by every possible means fair or foul, the authority of Government in order ultimately to bring about a complete deadlock. The signatories feel that the ex-Ministers have not been given a fair chance, and that a narrow majority of two votes in support of the motion for the refusal of the Ministers salaries was brought about by unconstitutional and unlawful methods and by want of firmness on the part of some of those from whom Government was entitled to expect loyalty. The administration of the Transferred Departments by the representatives of the people has not yet been given a fair trial and in their opinion the next step which should be taken to widen the constitution should be in the direction of making the Ministers, administering the Transferred Departments, independent of the control of the Governor and making them rely for the support of their policy entirely on the elected members of the Legislative Council. They should be given a separate purse with a separate source of revenue earmarked for their departments.

RECEPTION TO VAIKOM SATYAGRAHIS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 6.

Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon and the party, who had been undergoing imprisonment in the Trivandrum Central Jail in connection with the Vaikom Satyagraha arrived at Vaikom yesterday after release. They were accorded reception at Vaikom by the Satyagrahis. They left this evening for Cochin to attend the meeting of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee.

AMERICAN AVIATORS.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Boston.—The Americans on the world-flight have arrived here.—Reuter.

MACDONALD AND HERRIOT LEAVE GENEVA.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot were given splendid send off to Paris by a large crowd including many delegates.

Mr. MacDonald told pressman that he was satisfied with the results of his visit.—Reuter.

ARRIVAL IN PARIS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Paris.—Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot arrived here this morning from Geneva and the former immediately proceeded to London.—Reuter.

"EAST AND WEST."

'NO SURRENDER' IN INDIA.

INDIAN KHILAFAT MOVEMENT

EGYPT: MALAYSIA.

NURSE CAVELL AND THE KAISER.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

KHILAFAT ACTIVITIES.

In the opinion of English friends of the Khilafat agitation of recent years, it is a wise resolution of its Indian leaders to devote the organisation to the task of defending Islamic interests, such as the Khalifa himself would normally defend. It is comprehensible and proper that efforts should still be made to interest Turkey in the leadership of the Khilafat, to secure Constantinople as its home, and so on.

Nevertheless it seems, from all we hear, very unlikely that Turkey will respond favorably to such representations. Turkey's present rulers regard the responsibility for Khilafat as an impracticable task for the nation to hold, or rather to resume. The power that excused it has gone, indeed it had gone before the final seals of change had been affixed by the issues of the Great War.

TURKEY'S PREOCCUPATIONS.

To-day, Turkey is engaged in a task so engrossing that it eclipses all other questions, political and religious. It is the restoration or creation of business and commerce. For some time past the trade and commerce of Turkey have been the primary question for Turks. The groundwork having been laid for a revival of national trade, a crisis in Constantinople business has had to be faced as the matter of urgent importance. The Constantinople Chamber of Commerce has had numerous commissions considering the various aspects of the city's business crisis, and as a result over 800 reports are before it, and are about to be passed upon.

WORK FOR KHILAFATISTS.

The Indian champions of the Khilafat question will find an immediate opening for negotiations in the matter of the agreement between the Hidjaz and the Russian Government. It is reported that Hussein has announced an arrangement, between the Soviet Government and the Hidjaz, to exchange diplomatic representatives, Khilafatists should enquire into the nature and extent of this recognition of Hussein by the Soviets. Russia is an important Muslim State, whose Muslim territories and federated governments closely approach Indian territory. Any recognition by Russia of the claim of Hussein to be Khalifa would be very prejudicial for the future satisfactory settlement of the question of Khilafat.

THE GREAT ASSEMBLY.

A more important matter which the Khilafat organisation should, in the view of several British Muslims, deal with at the earliest possible moment is that of the constitution and voting powers of the Great Council of Islam, projected by Cairo. That it should be called by that important Muslim centre is natural and proper. That the important Council of 'Ulema of Cairo should have given itself the task of convening it cannot be objected to. It should, however, be brought home to the conveners—and by none can that be better done than by Muslim India—that an Assembly of Islam cannot be an assembly of 'ulema from Muslim lands.

The aim and ideal is a gathering of Muslims. As Muslims cannot individually attend a Congress, a system of representation is necessary, and the doctrine that an 'alim or a body of 'ulema automatically represents the opinion of the Muslim community of any particular place or country must be put into the background.

The Muslim representative organisations of every sort are the proper organs of Muslim opinion. Individuals tend to represent only themselves, or to voice the interests and influences of non-Muslim forces. If individuals bring credentials of representative nature, they are representative in proportion to the numbers of their constituency; if they bear no such authority, they are visitors, and should not acquire any such voting power as delegates would exercise. Any religious community should be placed on the same basis of proportional representation as any other organisation. Oratory and persuasion can be exercised by all provided time is available, but no numerical power should be attributed to sacredotal rank or training.

MUST BE REPRESENTATIVE.

The problem of arriving at a representative opinion, in this democratic sense, has already been solved in the International Congresses of Science, of Socialism, etc. Their methods are perfectly applicable to The Great Assembly, and may be adopted if early proposed and advocated by a powerful associated body, and insisted upon as *sine qua non* of participation. They will prevent the scandal of one titled or reverend gentleman from a small and Westernised Muslim Community (not necessarily that of Great Britain) attending and voting on essentials as if he were the equivalent of a delegate representing tens of thousands of Muslims. Not even an accredited delegate has the valency of the chairman of a national Khilafat Committee, unless he brings credentials from a Muslim Community of the sane magnitude and proves the act of delegation by the presentation of credentials.

The details of the "international" method of representation and voting—values are not suitable for this column. I shall, however be very pleased to communicate them to representative quarters, and to refer to prominent features of occasion offers.

NO MORE CONCILIATION.

The totally unjustified howl from the Die-Hards against the conclusion (subject to Parliamentary endorsement) of the Anglo-Soviet agreement, has failed to raise any considerable stir. It is possible that the affair will be entirely explained and qualified, and successfully navigated through Parliament. Meanwhile, the sullen reactionaries are using it as a weapon against conciliation elsewhere, and (of course) connecting all acts of conciliation with a vast Communist conspiracy! Really, these friends of property and privilege are doing little service to their proteges. Their anti-Communist cries, like the reiterated "Wolf! Wolf" of the legend, are deadening the old fears of "Bolshevism" and "Communism". People are now prone to laugh out of court equally the references to "Red Ruin" and to "Fascism."

The "Daily Mail" evidently feels this, for it suddenly switches off from anti-Communism to declare: "There can be no further surrender in Egypt." It insists that "surrenders" must stop in Ireland, Egypt, and India. You will be wondering what surrenders have been made by British rule as embodied in the Diarchy? The intelligent example put forward by "The Daily Mail" is that "Bombay Corporation is allowed to boycott British goods"! From this it is an easy step to clearing out of India altogether, which "The Daily Mail" says is "now the demand." "That", this journal continues "is a treasonable demand, and it should be so treated." These words are printed in italics, always a rather hysterical device in a leading article. A leader writer may quote Horace or other tag-merchants in italics: but, to print "no surrender" in italics, always suggests that the writer or the proprietor is in a state of funk over something.

THE THICK STICK.

The Rooseveltian policy of the thick stick, so ably wielded by the late Lord Kitchener, is now urged on the Government by "The Daily Mail"; and the return to Egypt of Lord Allenby, Christian soldier of the Holy Land and High Commissioner of "truculent" Egypt. Again, as in the case of India, a totally inadequate example of "surrender" is quoted to excuse a demand for forcible action. "Egypt has been allowed to repudiate two Tribute Loans." The filthy anarchists! Always, one notices, it is some alleged infamy in the domain of trade or finance that is the factor which drives these journalists to pop-eyed frenzy.

PLOTS IN EGYPT.

Is the Egyptian Cabinet on the path of sanity in Governmental affairs? Or is the following incident only "incidental" and not "typical"? The inquiry into the attempted assassination of Zaghloul Pasha has failed to reveal the existence of any plot, the conclusion being that the crime was the act of an isolated individual. So far, good.

Zaghloul Pasha put many communists and other extremists in prison, and terrorised the workers' organisations. Nevertheless, no communist or extremist conspiracy was discovered in connection with the attempt on his life.

Still, it was hardly to be expected of any Government that it would entirely neglect the exceptional opportunities afforded by such an outrage. The Egyptian authorities deported ten persons to Turkey, and ordered several others to leave Egypt within a certain period.

Then it settled down to a consideration of the situation in the Sudan, which it desires to take out of the hands of the English aliens, and to put under the control of Egyptian aliens. There is one historical *mot*, which is, apparently, never to become out of date:—"Oh Liberty,—what crimes are committed in thy name!"

DEPTH OF COAL.

Coal was reached on Tuesday at a depth of 921 yards at Thorne Moorends Pit near Doncaster. This is the deepest pit in Yorkshire, and it was commenced in 1909 but was

(Continued on page 8.)

STILL IMPENITENT!

LORD LYTTON'S ATTEMPT AT EXPLANATION.

MORE TORTUOUS REASONING.

ANOTHER LETTER TO DR. TAGORE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

In the course of his reply to another letter which Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal expressing the hope that His Excellency must be genuinely sorry for unwillingly hurting the susceptibility of the Indian people in a matter about which they are especially sensitive, His Excellency Lord Lytton states, "I have already explained that not only am I incapable of slandering the women of India whose reputation for chastity and modesty needs no apologist, but also that my words in the context are incapable of the meaning which has been put upon them. But whilst I have not hesitated to recognise faults where they exist, I consider it to be no less my duty to recognise the difficulties under which the police work and to protest against the prejudice with which they are regarded and to assure them protection and defence when they are unjustly attacked."

"SINCERE REGRET."

After thanking Dr. Tagore for his generous tribute to his character, His Excellency states "I have expressed sincere regret that my reference to certain incidents which must be familiar to almost every judicial authority was so worded as to be capable of misinterpretation and I would conclude, as you wish to publish this letter, with an appeal to all to refrain from vilifying the police force as a whole and to assist me in my efforts to purge it of its defects, the existence of which I never denied."

DOMINIONS CONFERENCE.

S. AFRICA TO PARTICIPATE.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Cape Town.—M. Havenga, Minister Finance, announced in the Assembly to-da that Government had reconsidered its decisio and agreed to participate in the propose Dominions Conference as discussions woul be merely tentative.—Reuter.

RUHR EXILES.

ALLOWED TO RETURN.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Duesseldorf.—In conformity with the London Agreement, a Decree has been published authorising return to the Ruhr of all those who had been expelled, with the exception of certain persons whose return is considered dangerous to public peace. Instructions have also been issued for putting into force the amnesty of political prisoners.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S WAR GUILT.

DR. MARX REFRAINS FROM REPUDIATING.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Geneva.—Dr. Marx recently wrote to M. Herriot stating that public opinion in Germany compelled him to issue a proclamation to the world repudiating Germany's war guilt similar to his statement in the Reichstag. M. Herriot instructed the French Ambassador in Berlin to point out the deplorable effect such a pronouncement would produce in the world. Most of the German journalists at Genova also having telegraphed to Dr. Marx in this sense, Dr. Marx has abandoned his intention of issuing a proclamation.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO,

DE RIVERA'S REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Madrid.—General Primo De Rivera has arrived at Tenuan. He has sent a message stating that the situation in Morocco has slightly improved. But according to an official communique the Spanish troops have been compelled to evacuate two of their posts in the Western Zone. The enemy troops continued their pressure, but they were finally repulsed. The Spanish losses are described as appreciable, but small compared with importance of engagement.—Reuter.

ARRESTS IN SUDAN.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Khartoum.—5 Egyptian and 5 Soudanese members of influential abettors of the White Flag Society have been arrested here, also four pensioned Sudanese army officers and one Sudanese Government employee at Omdurman.—Reuter.

KIANGSU TROOPS ROUTED.

LONDON, Sept. 7

Shanghai.—The Military Governor of Chekiang claims to have routed Kiangsu troops at Hwangtu fifteen miles from Shanghai. It is reported that Dr. Sun Yat Sen intends to send troops from Canton to support Chekiang.—Reuter.

DADABHAI JAYANTI

"FATHER OF SWARAJ MOVEMENT."

TRIBUTES TO THE GREAT INDIAN.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsi Association, a public meeting was held at the Empress Theatre on Sunday, to celebrate the Jayanti of Dadabhai Naoroji, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

Mrs. Naidu said it was her good fortune to preside every year over one or two functions like this; one could not preside too often over occasions like these, which brought back to them the memories of one of the greatest of their countrymen who was the father of modern Swaraj, whose life of great devotion, great sacrifice, of prophetic vision had led him to formulate the great gospel of Indian swaraj. Indians could not adequately express their gratitude to the brave little community who had given them such men as Dadabhai and those who remembered Dadabhai could not also but remember the other men who had served the country well, but whose names did not come to their lips so easily, but who with Dadabhai formed a great group. It was for the Parsi community to continue the traditions of the disinterested, patriotic and self-sacrificing services of Dadabhai for the attainment of Swaraj. When she was a child she remembered how with a thrill she heard the news which her father read out to her that Dadabhai had succeeded in getting into Parliament, and perhaps that impression and that stimulus in her childhood had impelled her to serve her motherland to the extent she had done. The speaker then mentioned the incident when she saw Dadabhai for the first time in London at a meeting held to honour the memory of A. M. Bose. The next time she saw him was when he came out to India as the President of the Calcutta Congress in 1906, and then again when his body was taken to the Towers of silence followed by a huge sorrowful crowd of his countrymen. She had the pleasure of giving him an address on behalf of the ladies of Calcutta and then again in Versova on behalf of the women of Bombay, and the message he then gave to his countrymen was that every man should do his duty to the country.

THE LESSON OF HIS LIFE.

The lesson of his life was that each of one of his countryman should try to solve the problem of poverty of India by doing his best for the starving millions in this country. Each of them should try to solve the problem of Indian poverty. Unless each one of them brought his contribution of bringing unity, unless each one of them did his duty, they would be making a mockery of his anniversary.

A TRUE ZOROASTRIAN.

Mr. J.J. Vimadalal said the lessons that Dadabhai Naoroji had taught them was duty to their country and purity in all their actions. He had the highest ideals and visions of truth and honesty. He refused to resort to the tricks of trade as a merchant, and he was a true Zoroastrian, simple in his life, and honest in his dealings. In India he never wore anything, but the Indian costume. He never was rich, because he never wished to accumulate wealth for his own sake, for he had sacrificed his whole life to the service of his country as very few Indians had done. He was the pioneer of female education in Bombay and all the credit for the advance now made by Indian women was in a great measure due to him. He it was who had taught him the path of Swaraj, and he had also told them that if India wanted to raise herhelf, she must strive for Swaraj for liberty, for freedom, and then only She would be able to reach her full height. In the word of Sir D. E. Wacha he was the most selfless of men and also the most spotless.

Mr. M. A. M. Khan said Dadabhai was the first Indian to enter Parliament, and he himself had read the news with the same thrill as Mrs. Naidu had felt. He was then a student in the Wilson College and they had then passed a resolution at a meeting and sent it to Dadabhai Naoroji. His memory of Dadabhai was of a small figure in the red trousers of a Parsi and the Parsi hat. He also remembered the Dadabhai Jayanti at the Empire Theatre, when Mr. Sastri said that Versova was the temple where his God sat. The celebration of an occasion with this, was to extract a lesson for themselves. Dadabhai's was a life of intense devotion to country, of selflessness, and of purity. It was their duty, of every one of them to serve their country. The only way of honouring his memory was to walk in Dadabhai's footsteps and follow the path he had chalked out for them.

Miss Palamkote said it was a matter of great pride to the Parsi community that representatives of various communities in the country had gathered their to celebrate the anniversary of Dadabhai. Dadabhai was the great pioneer in political and educational fields of India. Dadabhai was fortunate in possessing a great mother, and she wished there were many more mothers of her type. It was due to Dadabhai that the Parsi community became so well-known and they owed a great debt of gratitude to him. His services to the

(Continued on page 8.)

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

PROVISIONS OF DRAFT BILLS

TO BE INTRODUCED IN DELHI SESSION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The Government of India have now formulated their proposals on the question of legislation on the subjects of Trade Unions and the investigation and Settlement of Trade disputes. The two draft Bills on the subject have been prepared and were sent to Local Governments on 30th August with a separate covering letters from Mr. A. H. Ley, Secretary Industries Department, explaining the provisions of the two Bills and reasons therefore. The Government propose to introduce both the Bills in the new Delhi session of the Central Legislature and have invited that local Government's opinions and public criticism should reach them by the end of November next. In the course of his letter on the question of Trade Unions, Mr. Ley observes "the Government of India have now examined replies received to that letter from the local Governments and numerous opinions expressed by the Employers and Workers Associations throughout the country. They have already in the Legislative Assembly assented to the view that a measure of the kind now under discussion should be introduced in the Central Legislature and the Trade Union Bill enclosed has accordingly been prepared after the consideration of replies and opinions received with a view to the introduction in the Legislative Assembly. It is not intended in this letter to discuss in detail the provisions of the Draft Bill, but I am desired to make the following remarks on some of its principal features.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

In paragraph 15 of Mr. Chatterjee's letter, the Government of India suggested that registration of Trade Unions should be optional and not compulsory. This is a question on settlement of which the whole character of the Bill depends. The replies of local Government exhibit an acute division of opinion on the point but in the view of the Government of India, optional registration affords the only sound basis for Legislative action. The main anxiety of many of the advocates of compulsory Registration appears to be to place restrictions on Trade Unions. But the object which the Government of India have consistently had in mind has been to grant to Trade unions a position in the eyes of law which shall be at once definite and privileged, and while such a position must be attended by limitations in the interests not only of the body politic but of Trade Union members themselves, it appears to the Government of India to be as unnecessary as it would be unwise to impose general restrictions on combinations for trade purposes. Compulsion necessarily involves penalties for evasion and if registration is to be compulsory and attempt must be made to ensure that those who fail to register are suitably punished, this would mean an introduction of legislation on the lines attempted in England a century ago, but long abandoned there, and now generally regarded as inequitable and unjust. The Government of India have, therefore, reached the conclusion that registration must be optional and that Trade Unions should be given every reasonable inducement to register. They propose accordingly to confine the privileges conferred by the Act to the registered unions; unregistered unions will be left both as regards privileges and obligations in their present position.

PRIVILEGES TO TRADE UNIONS.

In addition, therefore, to making provision for registration of Trade Unions, the Bill aims at conferring upon the registered Trade Unions certain definite privileges. These privileges include a considerable measure of immunity from civil suits and criminal prosecutions directed against Trade Unions and their members under the existing law. Officers and members of a Trade Union who in order, (to) further, a strike induce workmen to break their contracts with their employers can be sued in Civil Courts and may in certain circumstances be liable to criminal prosecution. The Bill now drafted protects them from these risks as regards immunity from criminal prosecution. The only question is that of conferring protection from law relating to conspiracy. This has been effected by introduction of a clause modifying the operation of section 120B of Indian Penal Code in respect of Trade Unions and their officers and members. Clause 17 (1) which is taken from section 3 of the British Trade Disputes Act 1906, gives protection from civil suits. The Government of India consider it necessary also to modify the operation of law of evidence in such a manner as to give Trade Union Funds some protection from liability for tortious act committed by persons acting on their behalf. Clause 17 (2) which has been inserted in the Bill with this object follows the lines suggested in paragraph 28 of this Department's letter of 12th September 1921. While some replies have criticised this proposal on the ground that it confers too large a measure of Trade Union, a few replies which favour the adoption of Section 4 (1) of British Trade Disputes Act of 1906 have expressed the view that clause does not go far enough. The proposal embodied in the Draft Bill has received a large measure of support and in the opinion of the Government of India will command general acceptance.

The question of the extent to which agreements between members of a Trade Union should be enforceable was touched upon in paragraphs 9 and 10 of this Department's letter of 12th September 1921. The provisional views of the Government of India after considering the replies received are embodied in Clause 18 of the Draft Bill which represents a compromise between extreme views. Effect of this clause if adopted will be that while members of a Trade Union could not be forced by a suit to strike or to refuse to strike or to accept any agreed conditions of work, agreements such as those regarding payment of subscriptions and payment of benefits under Trade Union rules, will be enforceable in civil courts.

REGISTRATION RESTRICTIONS.

It will be observed that no direct restrictions have been placed in the Draft Bill on the objects which a Trade Union may pursue. It will of course be within the discretion of the registrar to refuse registration to an organization which does not propose to include *bona-fide* trade union objects, as privileges conferred on trade unions cannot be extended to any organization which chooses to claim that title. But while a trade union can include among its objects, aims not strictly germane to trade unionism care has been taken to prevent the dissipation of trade union funds on such objects. The question of inclusion of political objects among those upon which funds can be expended has received careful consideration; and following the great majority of replies received the Government of India have decided to exclude such objects from the list. This will not prevent trade unions or their leaders from advocating political policies. But it will ensure that funds contributed primarily for trade union purposes are not expended on cases in which the bulk of members have little interest. If any sections of employers or employed wish to form an organization for political purposes and to raise subscriptions for that purpose, there is nothing to prevent their doing so. But there appears to be no strong reason for conferring in such cases privileges designed to protect the organizations of an essentially different type.

It is of importance, if Trade Unions are to develop along the healthy lines, that interests of members should be adequately safeguarded. It is essential, therefore, that those who join and who subscribe to such associations should have some guarantee that their rights and their investments will be properly protected. In case of other corporate bodies re-organized by law precautions are taken to ensure that members and public are placed in possession of adequate information regarding their financial transactions. The fact that average worker in this country is ill educated increases the necessity for such precautions. In case of Trade Unions provision is accordingly made for a regular audit of funds of the Union. The Government of India are convinced that those who are honestly endeavouring to forward Trade Union movement in this country will welcome such a provision.

DEMOCRATIC IDEAS OF TRADE UNIONISM.

But the interests of members in their Union should not be purely financial. No Trade Union, however sound its financial position can be regarded as healthy which is not supported by the active interest of members in its affairs. Trade Unionism is based on democratic ideals and a Union which is conducted on behalf of workers by men who have no share in their work or their position, loses one of its essential features of Trade Unionism. Even conducting it may be animated by the highest motives and controlled by principles of integrity and unselfishness, but if they endeavour to control rather than to guide the Union, they run the risk of converting it from a Trade Union into a philanthropic society. At the same time, the Government of India cannot accept the view of those who suggest that participation in the organization of a union should be confined to those working in the industry concerned. Few workmen in Indian industry have education necessary for the complete control of a union and it has been shown on more than one occasion that fear of victimization which is partly responsible for the presence of outsiders in trade unions is not altogether unjustified. The Government of India have, therefore, reached the conclusion that it would be unwise to exclude outsiders from the executive of a Union but that in the interests of Trade Unions themselves, a majority of the executive should belong to the industry concerned. This will not of course, necessarily ensure that workers exercise effective control of the executive. But it will assist in securing to a certain number of workers an education in Trade Union methods and it may give members generally a knowledge of and interest in Union's affairs of which they might otherwise be deprived.

PICKETING.

I am to refer to the subject of picketing. In their previous letter the Government of India discussed the possibility of making the executive of Trade Unions responsible for the prevention of issue of orders authorizing picketing in any form. This suggestion has received some support. But objections to it appear to have considerable force. Experience of last few years have not revealed any urgent necessity for imposing a general restriction on picketing. These Trade Unionists who are willing to confine picketing to a systematic persuasion would have reason to resent further limitations on their powers. Those in whose hands it degenerates into intimidation can be dealt with by ordinary criminal law. Provisionally, therefore, the Government of India have decided to include no provisions relating to picketing.

In conclusion I am to state that the Government of India are anxious that full publicity should be given to the proposals now made. They are themselves taking steps to publish this letter and the draft Bill in press and it is their intention to introduce a bill in the Legislative Assembly with any modifications that may be rendered necessary by the criticisms received in the ensuing Delhi session. I am, therefore, to request that views of local Government may be sent so as to reach the Government of India not later than 30th November, 1924. The Government of India recognize that time allowed for consideration of a measure of this kind is very short but the subject has already been freely canvassed since the issue of this Department's letter of the 12th September, 1921.

and the Government of India earnestly hope, therefore, that it may be possible to give a considered opinion within time fixed.

Mr. Ley in his letter on the subject of investigation and settlement of Trade disputes states "The question is one which has been considered by the Government of India on several occasions. It was last raised by them in 1920 when they addressed local Government in the letter from the Board of Industries and munitions No. 1 802 (2) dated the 21st April 1920, on the subject of legislation on the lines of the British Industrial Courts Act of 1919. At that time the Government of India inclined to the opinion that legislation on English lines was unlikely to be effective in this country in preventing or securing the early settlement of strikes. Majority of local Government agreed with this view and it appeared to the Government of India that there was then no large body of public opinion in favour of Legislation of the type suggested. They therefore, took no immediate steps to intiate legislation but they drew attention to the possibilities of Works Committees, in allaying the industrial unrest and made arrangements for a further examination of the whole question. Information was collected regarding the laws in force in other countries and the extent to which they had been successful and much of this information was published in the form of a bulletin (Bulletin of Indian Industries and Labour No. 23; Conciliation and Arbitration by R.N. Gilchrist.) A detailed information has also for past four years been collected regarding the course of industrial unrest in India and the history of all important strikes and close attention been paid to the sporadic efforts at conciliation which have from time to time been made and to the general trend of public opinion it appears to the Government of India that position has undergone considerable alteration since 1920.

NEED OF LEGISLATION.

The increase of industrial unrest in the winter of 1920-21 led to the stimulation of public interest in labour questons and the importance of the problem raised by strikes and lockouts received a general recognition. The fact that several of the more protracted strikes occurred in public utility services strengthened the demand that some efforts should be made towards a solution of a problem. In nearly every strike or lockout of importance which has occurred in the last three years, there has been a fairly strong demand from some section of public for a reference of the points at issue to an arbitration. An increased attention given to the industrial disputes has, moreover, been followed by a steady increase in the influence exerted by the public opinion on the course of those disputes. This influence has been promptly recognized by the employers and workers and in all more serious strikes, both parties to a dispute now endeavour by presentation of their case in press and elsewhere to influence public opinion towards the support of their claim. It is not irrelevant to refer in this connection, to gradual growth of Trade Unionism in India. It is true that Trade Unions may be said to be in their infancy in this country and such Unions as exist are far from having adopted the more advanced principles of which Trade Unionism of Western countries is based. Although, however, organisation of Trade Unions in India is as yet undeveloped, it is only reasonable to suppose that their influence is likely to increase as they gain cohesion and the sense of responsibility; and advance of Trade Unionism should be stimulated if legislation for registration and protection of Trade Unions, about which I have addressed you in my letter no. 925 dated the 30th August 1924, is passed. The growth of trade in this country is likely in the opinion of the Government of India to render Legislative measures for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes at once more necessary and more easy of application.

DISPUTES IN PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.

Meanwhile, the whole question has been examined in detail in the two leading industrial provinces. The debates in the Legislative Councils led to the appointment of a strong committees in Bengal in March 1921, and in Bombay in November 1921 to consider means of alleviating the industrial unrest. The General Committee laid stress on the value of the Works Committees and favoured the institution of conciliation courts to deal with the disputes in public utility services. The Bombay Committee reported in favour of Saturday establishment of industrial courts. Finally, the interest in the subject was stimulated by a big strike in cotton mills in Bombay which occurred at the beginning of this year and the Government of Bombay prepared a Bill to provide for an enquiry into and settlement of trade disputes for introduction in the Legislative Council. It appears to the Government of India, therefore, that time is now ripe for undertaking legislation of some kind designed with a view to assisting in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes. They are further of opinion that the question is an All-India question and that legislation should be introduced in the General Legislature. And with this view they have prepared to draft Bill which is forwarded with this letter. No legislation of the type suggested can be effective unless supported by a large measure of public opinion and the Government of India are anxious to give full opportunity for criticism before they present any proposal to the Legislature. The draft Bill must therefore, be regarded as embodying the suggestions for a provisional nature on, which they desire public opinion to be freely canvased. They have preferred to express their views in the form of a bill than the more usual form of a general discussion because they believe that in a matter of this kind those interested will find it easier to approve or to criticise the concrete proposals than to express abstract opinions on the question at issue.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE BILL

It is not the intention in this letter to discuss in detail the provisions of this measure. It is sufficient to refer briefly to the general principles. Details will, of course be further examined on the receipt of the views of local Government and the public generally. First 15 clauses are based on the principles of part II of the English Industrial Court Act 1919. They empower (but do not compel) the Government when any dispute arises or is apprehended to refer the dispute to a board. The proposals, however go somewhat beyond the provisions of part II of the English Act in that they definitely impose on the board the duty not mere of investigating a dispute but of endeavouring to bring about a settlement, will be observed. That bill is in no sense a bill providing for compulsory arbitration in trade disputes, a principle which in the opinion of the Government of India would be unsuitable in the circumstances of this country. The object of this part of the bill is merely to place the Government in a position to offer to parties involved in a dispute services of an impartial tribunal, to assist them in coming to a just settlement of their respective claims; and the principle underlying the measure is throughout the appeal to public opinion. The fact that a tribunal of this kind can be quickly called into existence should make it more difficult than it is at present for either party to refuse conciliation and the force of public opinion should prove a powerful factor in inducing the parties to a dispute to accept the findings of the board when they have been promulgated. Clauses 16 and 17 however, which deal with disputes in public utility services go considerably further. It will no doubt be admitted that disputes in services whose continuous working is essential to the well-being of the community stand on a somewhat different footing from ordinary trade disputes. If a strike takes place in a transport service on Post and Telegraph service public has usually to suffer less and a strike which assumes serious proportions may result not only in paralysis to trade and industry but in positive danger to the general public. The strike or lockout affecting the supply of light or water to a city constitutes a menace to public health and safety. In such cases it appears to the Government of India that public who are vitally interested can reasonably demand that Government shall do what it can to prevent the occurrence of a strike or lockout. This view appears to be receiving an increasing measure of support. The advisability of taking action to prevent stoppages of works in public utility services has lately been urged by several local Governments in connection with the proposals for the Trade Union Legislation. The idea which has received support of a number of leading employers has been expressly endorsed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce. Nor the provision is made for the investigation of grievances is the principle of intervention likely to be unwelcome to great majority of workers who are the lrst to suffer when strikes or lockouts take place. It may be held that if satisfactory procedure for settlement of disputes is devised there is no logical objection to the prohibition by legislative enactment of all stoppages of work in public utility services. Illegality of strikes in certain cases finds a place in English law in the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act 1875 and the principle is also reflected in the Indian Post Office Act.

PROHIBITION OF STRIKES BY LEGISLATION.

In some countries far more ambitious and far-reaching attempts have been made to prohibit strikes by legislation. The Government of India doubt, however, if provisions of this nature would achieve the end they have in view. They are inclined to think that it is unwise and probably impracticable to attempt to prohibit absolutely stoppages of work in public utility services in India. They believe that if they can secure the postponement of a steppage of work in such services until an attempt has been made to secure conciliation they will have gone as far as is at present at any rate advisable towards the solution of the problem. Clauses 16 and 17 of the draft Bill accordingly follow the principle of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907 in requiring reference of disputes in public utility services to an impartial board before a strike or lockout takes place. The purpose is to ensure recognition of interest of the public as a third party in such disputes. The safeguard is as throughout the bill the appeal to public opinion; the Board will be able to make a full investigation into the merits of the dispute and may be able in many cases to bring the parties to an amicable settlement. If they fail to do this the next step will be the publication of their award pronouncing on the points at issue Thereafter the parties will be free to declare a strike or a lockout if they so desire while the penalties are imposed on persons for strikes or lockouts pending the reference of a dispute to a board. Existence of these penalties must not be regarded as the central feature of the Bill. It is hoped that quite apart from the existence of penalties the influence of public opinion will prevent a rash and unconsidered stoppage of work while means for settling a dispute are at hand. If boards can command public confidence parties will find it difficult not to accept their findings. It will be observed that clauses 16 and 17 as drafted do not apply automatically to any public utility services. They will not only apply to such services to which they are specifically declared by the Government to be applicable. The reason why the Government of India have thought it advisable to draft the bill in this way is that the circumstances of different public utility services vary considerably and the action penalising strikes pending reference to a board may be desirable in respect of one such service and unwise in respect of another.

OPPONENT'S VIEW.

The opponents of legislation of this type have always laid considerable emphasis on the danger that so far from aiding in the prevention or settlement of strikes or lockouts, it may actually have the effect of prolonging them. The Government of India are alive to this danger. Experience in this country, for instance, has shown that forfeiture of long service gratuities for participation in a strike on a railway has tended in some cases to prolong the strike. Such considerations may not be applicable to other public utility services. A proposal to render strikes or lockouts in public utility services illegal must be regarded as of an experimental nature in this country at present and it had appeared to the Government of India preferable therefore, to draft the bill in such a way as to enable the Government to proceed gradually in this matter and to make advances or withdrawals in the light of experience gained. The Government of India desire particularly to be furnished with the views of the Local Governments on the suitability of these clauses and wisdom of their application to particular public utility services in the light of remarks made in this paragraph. Finally, I am to say that the Government of India are not unconscious of the difficulties in undertaking a legislation of this character. The size of country, the illiteracy of the workmen, the comparative lack of well-developed organizations among them, presence in too many trade disputes of differences which are not economic and the fact that the articulate section of the public is still comparatively small all tend to complicate the problem. The Government of India believe, however, that difficulties are not insuperable.

The Government of India desire that fullest publicity be given to the proposals now put forward. They are themselves taking steps to publish this letter and the draft bill in the press and they will welcome all criticisms and suggestions bearing thereon. The urgency of a measure of this nature has been pressed upon them from several quarters, and it is their intention to introduce this measure with such modifications as may be necessary in the light of criticisms received in the next Delhi session of the Central Legislature. I am to request you, therefore, that they may be favoured with the views of the local Government not later than the 30th November 1924. They recognise that the time given for eliciting opinions is somewhat short. But they earnestly trust that by giving immediate publicity to the proposals it will be possible to form a considered opinion with in the time stated.

"EAST AND WEST."

(Continued from page 7.)

delayed by the Great War and extraordinary difficulties in the sinking.

The possibilities of Kent as a coalfield were many years decried on account of the great depth of the workings and consequent expense of exploitation. To-day quite a little coalfield is being developed in Kent. Evidently, therefore, the science of mining has developed materially or the increased market prices of coal enable these deep workings to come within the scope of practical propositions.

SPAIN IN MOROCCO.

The concentration of Riffian forces, and a series of obstinate assaults upon Spanish positions, convoys and columns, continue to characterise the situation in the "Spanish zone" of Morocco. It was recently reported that Don Horacio Echevarrieta, of Bilbao, was on his way to Morocco, to discuss the basis of a possible peace with his friend the Riff president and commander Abdel Kerim. The greatest interest attaches to such a report. Everyone knows that the economic stimulus which is at the back of all campaigns of penetration or conquest consisted, in this Moorish case, in the presence of haematite iron and other minerals in the Riff. The Romanones group, actuated by economic considerations, flogged a flagging militarism into renewed activity in the quest for ore. Now appears Don Horacio in the tale, who is a Bilbao millionaire, and is we learn a friend of Abdel Kerim. Just as we are about to mentally "wireless" to the Riffian leader our doubts and fears, a statement appears from the Spanish Dictator denying the entire tale.

And when a Spanish denial of anything relative to the Riff appears, you can rely on—well!

THE POETRY OF INTERVENTION.

It is not always bluntly stated that we go to a land to grab minerals. We can approach the subject from the poetical, even the sloppy lachrymose side, if preferred. Mr. V. C. S. O'Connor, writing articles from Malaysia to the "Daily Telegraph", adopts the poetical stunt but "gets there" with the minerals all the same. He describes the architectural poem of the Sultan of Perak, a palace that might have been designed by Dulac (the artist whose sources of inspiration are too plainly revealed by the Indian art exhibit at Wembley). Of the Prince's mosque he writes that "for all its external fantasies it has with it what our painters miss, the calm and the reverence and the great dignity of Islam. . . . Here the Sultan and his people are one—the slaves of Allah."

But we cannot afford more time to the beautiful sentiments; we must get to the minerals. It appears the British power had been content, like the Portuguese and the Dutch, to remain for the best part of a century on the seaboard of the Malay Peninsula. "The discovery of tin", says Mr. O'Connor, "like the discovery of gold in the Transvaal, was the cause of our advance. The Chinese in this case were the Uitlanders, and it was to stop the anarchy and chaos that came about, and the quarrels between them and the Malays, and the piracy upon the waters, that we intervened."

The Briton as a disinterested policeman is sublime—but the sublime, as we all know, is on the verge of the ridiculous. Those tin mines are all exhausted now, but the "British Sphere" remains.

AN UNSELFISH ENGLISHMAN.

Mr. W. S. Frith, an eminent English sculptor, whose work in marble stone or wood is to be found all over England, was of that type, rare but worldwide, that seeks not for itself, finding joy in the good of others. His other joy was artistic production, from which he gained no store of worldly goods. Both in the conduct of the Lambeth School of Art and at his Chelsea Studio he was the painstaking and sympathetic trainer and inspirer of crowds of budding artists. Many rose to fame and prosperity, and few of them recognised his share or acknowledged it. Mr. Frith, however, had done his work in opening their talents to the world,—and at 75 years of age he has passed into the silence, worthy and esteemed, and not soon to be forgotten.

DADABHAI JAYANTI.

(Continued from page 7.)

cause of women's education were great and they could never forget them.

Mr. F. B. Tyabji said his father was long associated with Dadabhai, as his father was the pupil of the latter in the Elphinstone College. He too came in contact with Dadabhai when in London in connection with the institution the former had established there. The great and outstanding merit of Dadabhai was his honest, simple and truthful life. He was selfless and full of devotion to the country. He had a great faith in the British nation and he thought that only if they knew the real state of thing in India they would set matters right, and the speaker hoped that that faith would be justified in the event. For him there were no castes and communal distinctions. He was an Indian first, and last, and he never called himself anything but an Indian. The great motive of his life was to alleviate the sufferings of his poor countrymen, caused by the grinding poverty. And he asked them to be imbued with that spirit.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said one of the greatest man who had served and suffered in the cause of their country was Dadabhai. There was one, pointed patriotism, which knew nothing but the service of his country. It was his deep humanity which had prompted him to study the economic conditions of India and which had convinced him that after being one of the richest countries in the world she had become one of the poorest of poor countries in the world under the British rule. Dadabhai was charitable enough to think that the ills of his country were due to the ignorance of the English politician His honesty, his purity of life, his self-sacrifice had all combined to make him one of the greatest of Indians. He had said they should all unite together whether they were Hindus or Moslems, Parsis or Christians for the winning of the goal of Swaraj. Dadabhai had once told him that it was not a question of the Englishman giving them Swaraj, but of the Indians taking it. If Indians wanted to get Swaraj nobody could prevent it. Such men never died, but lived eternally in the memory of their countrymen. He hoped the completion of 100 year after the birthday of Dadabhai would synchronise with the achievement of Swaraj in this country. There was a hope of uniting this year of uniting all parties in the country in the Congress. He hoped the different parties in the country would unite and come together for a common goal.

APPEAL TO PARSEES.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said his prayer was that under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi the country would be united and lead to her cherished goal of Swaraj. His next prayer was, and he hoped they would all agree with him, that the spirit of Dadabhai might so inspire the present day Parsi leaders, that they might realise their responsibilities to the country, and that they might also co-operate with other communities in India.

The annual District Assault at arms which was for a number of years held at Bangalore will be held in Madras in January next and will, it is anticipated, also include a Naval display.—A. P.

NURSE CAVELL.

The "Londoner" in the (London) "Evening Standard" gives, from what he describes as an unimpeachable German source, the "inside truth" regarding the execution of Miss Edith Cavell by the Germans in Brussels in the autumn of 1915. At the time, and frequently since, we have been informed that the execution was the work of a mad Kaiser, and a specifically characteristic product of a brutal German psychology. Now we see a very varied and contradictory psychology depicted, and a mixture of hardness, blundering and misfortune—more nearly resembling the general course of public actions in time of war.

Miss Cavell was allowed by the German Military Governor of Brussels, although an enemy subject, to continue her work for the wounded, and was given facilities and assistance by the German military authorities for the purpose. Taking advantage of this position she organised, with others persons, the escape of some of her British charges. The plans were discovered, and a court martial in Brussels passed sentence of death on all the accused.

The Military Governor, who reviewed all sentences of courts-martial, was particularly incensed against Miss Cavell, on account of what he regarded as breach of trust, and he ordered her alone to be shot next morning. That evening a Baron, of inferior military rank to the Governor, appealed to the latter to cancel the sentence, or at least to consult the Kaiser on the subject. He declined to take either course. Putting discipline on one side, the Baron telephoned to the German G. H. Q. at Charleville, asking that the Kaiser should be informed and begged to intervene. The Kaiser, however, had gone to bed and the officers at headquarters were afraid to waken him.

The Kaiser only heard of the matter too late, next morning and was furious. He at once reprieved the other women condemned with Miss Cavell, and after that date no woman was executed by the German military authorities.

It has been regularly asserted, and inferentially repeated by the Allied cartoonist, that the "murder of Nurse Cavell" was a typical example of German frightfulness. As a matter of fact the Court martial (and also General Sauberzweig in confirming it) were guilty of illegality, the German military code not permitting a death punishment for any such offence unless it came within the category of espionage, which Miss Cavell's did not.

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLUTIONS FOR 22ND

PENSIONS OF DYER & O'DWYER,

PROPOSAL TO RELIEVE INDIAN EXCHEQUER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

A ballot was held, to-day, for resolutions to be moved on the 22nd September which is an extra day granted to non-officials. Pundit Malaviya drew the first ballot, and has tabled three alternative resolutions one of which he will move.

PT. MALAVIYA'S RESOLUTIONS.

His first resolution recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he may be pleased to give effect to the resolution passed by it on the 26th February last relating to the grievances of the Sikh community, by appointing a Committee, half the members of which should be nominated on the recommendations of this Assembly to consider those grievances, and there they are found just to make recommendations for their redress. His second resolution asks for an amendment of Legislative Rules with a view to permit discussion of foreign and political matters by resolutions, and also to put questions relating to such subjects. Pundit Malaviya's third resolution urges the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the existing system of the administration of State railways, and to make recommendations for improving the system, and that it further recommends that in addition to such members as the Government may select the following gentlemen may be appointed members of the said Commission, viz., Sir M. Visavaraya, retired Government Engineer and Ex-Diwan of Mysore, Rai Rajlaram Bahadur, C.I.E., late Chief Engineer of the Eastern Bengal State Railways and at present Chief Engineer of the Patiala State Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar members of this Assembly.

The second ballot has been drawn by Pundit Shamlal Nehru. He wants the Government to take early steps to amend rules and regulations for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly and Provincial Councils so as to remove all disqualifications to vote or stand for election from persons convicted of political or other offences, not involving moral turpitude and sentenced to any term of imprisonment.

Pundit Shamlal has also given alternative resolutions, asking Government to take early steps to abolish the cotton excise duty as recommended by the majority of Indian members of the Indian Fiscal Commission and to be pleased to ask the Tariff Board to examine the question of protection of Indian cotton mills at an early date.

Mr. Harbilas Sarda who stands third in the list, urges the Constitution of the Legislative Council in Ajmere Merwara and the application of the provisions of the Governor of India Act relating to the appointment of Lieutenant Governors.

PENSIONS TO DYER AND O.DWYER.

Mr. V. J. Patel drew fourth ballot, and has tabled three alternative resolutions. One asks for the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners convicted or under trial and other persons detained on political grounds. His second resolution is identical with that of Mr. Shamlal, and asks for the abolition of the cotton excise duty. His third alternative urges His Majesty's Government to relieve the Indian Exchequer of pensions of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar stands fifth, with his resolution for enquiry into the grievances of postal employees by a Committee containing a majority of members of the assembly and also a representative of the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Union.

Sardar Mutalik next proposes to urge that the landlords constituency in the Bombay Presidency should be permitted to send its own representative to the Assembly.

Mr. V. Reddi stands seventh and urges that steps be taken to amend the Government of India Act to remove sex disqualification of women in India, and to grant them franchise on the same terms as men. His alternative resolution recommends that a Committee of experts be immediately appointed to enquire into the causes of recurring floods all over India and to advise on the best remedy against floods.

Mr. Piyare Lal drew the last ballot for his resolution urging the appointment of a Committee of official and non-official members of the Assembly to enquire into the circumstances which led to the giving of five years' sleepers contract by the N. W. Railway to Messrs. Speeding and Company.

GOLDFIELD SHOCK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OORGAUM, Sept. 6.

One of the severe bursts known on Goldfields occurred this morning in Nundydroog Mine, causing damage to numerous buildings in the vicinity while the shock created something like panic, many people running out of their houses. The Superintendent of the mine and other officers are on the spot. So far no dead bodies have been brought up but several men with injuries have been rescued and sent to the hospital.

MRS. BESANT EXPLAINS.

WHY SHE LEFT CONGRESS

CONDITION OF HER RE-ENTRY,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 5.

The "Madras Mail" writes:—"With reference to a Bombay message which appears in to-day's issue regarding the probability of Mrs. Besant's re-entering the Congress, Mrs. Besant informs us that she only left the Congress when she could not accept its mandate for Non-Cooperation and those who did not accept it were called traitors to the Congress.

She writes, "I left it then with very deep regret and cannot honourably rejoin it unless that mandate is lifted and the minorities are allowed freedom of opinion, speech and action as in the former days.

MRS. BESANT GOES TO CALCUTTA,

TO CONSULT CO-WORKERS.

MADRAS, Sept. 6.

Mrs. Annie Besant left Madras last night for Calcutta en route to Simla to consult leading political coworkers with a view to decide on the future programme of work relating to the present political situation in India.

DEATH OF THE GANDEVI JAHAGIRDAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GANDEVI, Sept. 5.

Mr. Manmohanrai H. Desai, the Jagirdar of Gandevi and Chasa, died on the night of the 3rd instant almost within an hour of his arrival at Gandevi from Poona, where he had been for several months for treatment of tuberculosis. A large number of people had turned out to receive him both at the Billimora station and his residence at Gandevi. His funeral which took place the next morning was attended practically by the whole town. A general *hartal* was observed throughout the town for the whole day. All schools and public institutions were closed in honour of the late Desaiji. Mr. Manmohanrai Desai was a member of the Baroda Civil Service with a brilliant record of work at several places as a revenue and judicial officer which led to his selection by the Government of His Highness the Gaekwad as a scholar to tour Europe and study various constitutions and systems of administrations. He was also a very good student of rural economics. The Anglo-vernacular school at Mahuva, the Kaliparaj area in the Navsari District and the High School at Kathore owe their existence to his strenuous efforts in the cause of education. Mr. Manmohanrai who died at the premature age of 32 years was educated at the Gandevi High School and the St. Xavier's College at Bombay and soon left for England after his graduation to qualify for the Indian Civil Service, but had unfortunately to return from Suez owing to ill health. He belonged to the Anavil community and occupied an eminent position. He was also very well known in the Baroda Society and great things were expected of him owing to his threefold high position in the society as an administrative officer, big Jahagirdar and a leader of a large influential community and his untimely demise has caused grief amongst various circles both in the State and Surat District.

The Managing Committee of the Anavil Mandal at its yesterday's (Sunday's) meeting passed a resolution condoling the death of Mr. Manmohanrai Desai and authorised the President to convey it to the family of the deceased.

DONATION TO NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Registrar of the Nagpur University wires from Nagpur under date September 6th:—

Mr. B. W. Joshi, a pleader of Amraoti, has made a donation of 5 per cent Government Bonds of the face value of Rs. 4,000 to found a prize to be awarded every year to a graduate who writes the best essay or book in Marathi on some political or scientific topic. The prize will be named after the donor's father.

AKALI LEADERS' TRIAL EXPENSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 6.

Answering to a question put by Sardar Narain Singh in the Punjab Council, the Hon. Sir John Maynard communicated the following reply that the expenditure incurred up to the end of July, 1924, on the Crown Counsel, the Special Magistrate and his establishment in the Akali leaders' trial was Rs. 1,17,881 and further stated that he could not tell when the case would be finished.

CHOLERA IN AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 6.

There were five deaths from cholera during last week in Ahmedabad.—A. P.

LEE RECOMMENDATIONS UNACCEPTABLE.

STOP RECRUITMENT IN ENGLAND.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

The unity which I had forseen in the ranks of non-official members of the Legislative Assembly on the Lee Commission's report had been reached. The draft agreement of yesterday has become a settled formula to-day, and it has been given notice of by Pandit Motilal Nehru. Mr. Rangachariar worked not a little and compromised not a little for the sake of this unity. The motion of Pandit Motilal Nehru will either be moved as an amendment to Sir Alexander Muddiman's resolution in the Legislative Assembly, or as a substantive proposition, in any case this proposition holds the field as against Government recommendation for a swallow of the whole of the big pill, and all the other non-official notices of other amendments will pale into insignifinance before the united move of Swarajists, and Independents are only to give a formal assent to the amendment of Pandit Motilal Nehru-but it is a purely formal affair to accord to Party rules. The fact is that 48 Swarajists and nearly 40 Independents are now of one determination and their force will probably be reinforced by a few nondescripts. In any case the defeat of Government on their own resolution is now a foregone conclusion. It appears Government are also absolutely prepared for the defeat in the assured prospect of the Council of State coming to support them with its ever protecting wings. The opinion of Motilals, Rangachariars, Malaviyas, Jinnas and Purshotamdases will be treated as a scrap of paper and that of Hayat Khan's Dadabhoys and Khapardes will prevail with a Government which is quite "bureaucratic in its powers", and which never went by the popular will. No doubt this is a hard case in which the European members of Government cannot afford to side with. Indians, but they can be fair to, and consistent with, their own professions of placing India on the path of responsible Government by increasing the Indianisation of Services.

EUROPEANS' MANOEUVRES.

However, the fact remains that there is a good deal of propaganda going on engineered by Europeans in Simla and in Provinces, and as if these are not enough the Government of India are, I understand, preparing a resume of statements of certain witnesses placed before the Lee Commission, and that this resume will contain statistics relating to the liabilities of European members serving in India. But I am sure this education at the eleventh hour to an Assembly which is determined on its course will prove of no avail whether the decision of the Assembly will be liked by the Labour Party in England or not. There is no alternative left to the non-officials but the course chalked out in the resolution of Pandit Motilal Nehru. A spirit of compromise and goodwill prevailed among Party leaders in their discussions, and I have so far witnessed no such perfect agreement among them as on this Lee Commission's Report, but I must not forget the rank and file who have in every case cheerfully accepted the leaders' decision and raised not a little murmur except perhaps as regards the language of the resolution. To-day, when Pandit Motilal Nehru was explaining the text of his resolution to a meeting of Swarajist members no objection was raised by members, and I was glad to see Hon. Mr. Karandikar a member of the Council of State among those whom Pandit Motilal was addressing to get their consent. I do not know if Government are aware of this conduct on the part of a member of the Council of State in taking his cue from Swarajists of the Legislative Assembly. The attitude of Mr. Karandikar in the Council is not always certain. He may change any way, but on this matter he appears to feel rather keen. Mr. Sastri and a few other non-official members in the Council of State are expected to condemn the Lee Commission's Report in their own measured terms, but the decision which really counts among Nationalist India is of course that of the Legislative Assembly, and there the discussion comes upon the 10th and the following days, and the result is signal victory for non-officials. The merit of Pandit Motilal's resolution is not only the solid non-official backing behind it, but its intrinsic thoroughness and eagerness to meet all legitimate claims consistent with the financial condition of India. There can be no other criterion, and it is on the cause of right and justice and fairplay that non-officials will administer a defeat to Government.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has just given notice of a motion on the Lee Commission's Report. It will be moved in the Legislative Assembly on the 10th September as an amendment to Sir Alexander Muddiman's resolution. This motion of Pandit Motilal Nehru represents the agreement arrived at in the Committee of seven non-official members of the Assembly, and accepted by a largely attended Swaraj Party meeting to-day where Pandit Motilal Nehru explained the text. The motion of Pandit Motilal Nehru will, it is understood, be given formal assent to by the Independent Party either late this evening or to-morrow.

TEXT OF PT. MOTILAL'S RESOLUTION

The resolution runs thus: "That having regard to the following, among other facts, viz: (a) That the Royal Commission on the superior civil service in India was appointed and allowed to enter upon its functions in utter disregard of the resolutions passed by the first Assembly, (b) that all questions affecting the Civil Services are inseparably connected with, and entirely dependent upon, the larger question of the grant of Responsible Government to India, and cannot be entertained and satisfactorily dealt with unless and until the resolution of this House on Responsible Government, adopted on 18th February 1924, is substantially complied with, (c) that the terms of reference to the said Royal Commission and the recommendation made by it involve the perpetuation of an antiquated and anachronic system of public Services without an attempt to reconstruct the administrative machinery to suit the present-day conditions of India, which are widely different from those prevailing when it was inaugurated (d) that the said Terms of Reference to the said Royal Commission and the recommendations made by it are based on the unwarranted assumption that the existing system of Government, both Central and Provincial, and the present position, powers and functions of the Secretary of State the Governor-General and the Governors of the Provinces would continue indefinitely, (e) that some of the recommendations of the Royal Commission are intended to deprive the legislatures even of their existing powers by suggesting devices to transfer items of expenditure hitherto subject to the vote of the Assembly and the provincial councils to the head of non-votable items, (f) that the said recommendations have introduced racial discriminations in the treatment of the All-India Services, (g) that the said recommendations make the extraordinary provision that officers appointed to the All-India Services after 1919, as also those to be appointed hereafter, shall have guarantees against and compensation for being transferred from the "reserved" to the "transferred" geld of service—a contingency which they must be taken to be well aware of when they were appointed, the said provision is moreover likely to prejudice seriously the development of the Constitution, (h) that the enquiry held by the Royal Commission has been unsatisfactory, in that the bulk of the evidence on which the said recommendations of the Commission are based was allowed to be tendered and accepted in camera, and no material evidence is either indicated or made available to this Assembly, this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that the recommendations of the Royal Commission the Superior Civil Services of India be not accepted, and this Assembly further recommends that instead of the recommendations referred to in clause (1) sub-clauses A, B and C, and clause (2) of Sir Alexander Muddiman's resolution, so far as the latter relates to the future entrants into the Civil Services being approved, the following steps be taken in respect of future recruitment and control of the Services:—

RECOMMENDATION RE-SERVICES.

(1) that all further recruitment in England for the Civil Services in India including the Medical Services, under the existing rules be stopped (2) that the Secretary of State be requested to take the necessary steps for the purpose of transferring the power of appointment and control of the Services, now vested in him to the Government of India and the Local Governments, such powers to be exercised under laws to be passed by the Indian and Local Legislatures regulating the Public Services, including the classification of the Civil Services in India, the methods of their recruitment, their conditions of service, pay and allowances and discipline and conduct (3) that a Public Services Commission be established in India and the constitution and functions of that Commission be determined on the recommendations of a Committee elected by this Assembly. This Assembly is unable, in view of the present financial condition of India and on the materials before it, to satisfy itself as to the propriety and reasonableness of the recommendations of the Royal Commission in respect of the alleged grievances of those at present holding office in the Civil Services, and cannot, with due regard to the interests of the tax-payer, assent to the imposing of fresh burdens on the already overburdened finances of the country; but in view of the financial relief involved in the stoppage of all recruitment outside India under the existing rules, as recommended above, this Assembly recommends that instead of approving the recommendation contained in clause (2) of Sir Alexander Muddiman's resolution so far as it relates to the present incumbents the Governor-General-in-Council will be pleased to take steps to enable this House to elect a committee to go at once into the entire question on all the materials available to the Royal Commission including the evidence taken in camera, and to make its recommendations to this House, as early as possible."

RIGHT OF ACCESS TO TOMBS.

DISPUTE BETWEEN MAHOMEDANS AND A HINDU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 6.

A dispute recently arose here between cetrain Mahomedans and a Hindu named Mr. Ranchhodlal Harilal. Mr. Ranchhodlal has five tombs in the compound of his house near Sankadi Sheri and certain Mahomedans claimed the right of access to these tombs and to perform 'urus' and certain other ceremonies of a religious nature. The Hindu gentleman denied this right and applied to the police for preventing a breach of peace. Thereupon the Deputy Police Superintendent and the District Magistrate, Mr. Garrett, inspected the place in the presence of both the parties and heard their evidence. The District Magistrate was satisfied that there was no custom of access to the graveyard for the purpose of performing regular 'urus' on any fixed date every year. It might be that the Mahomedans had access to the place and that they held the graves in reverence but the evidence did not enable the District Magistrate to decide whether any custom existed or whether the Hindu gentleman had given permission to the Mahomedans to visit the graves on casual occasions. The District Magistrate thought that these were questions to be decided by a Civil Court and has accordingly ordered that no person should exercise or attempt to exercise the alleged right of access to the graves.

An armed police party has also been kept in the Manek Chawk police station.

"FIRST STEP TOWARDS SWARAJ."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 6.

Continuing his statement, Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh, the accused in the Akali leaders' case, said that he had delivered the speech in the combined meeting of the Sikh League, the Congress and the Khilafat which was misreported by the police. On their getting the keys of the Golden Temple they were congratulated by the leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Malaviya. Their victory was characterised as the first step towards Swaraj.

Replying to the allegation of the prosecution that the S. G. P. C. was trying to keep the secret of the cash in their coffers he stated that the Committee had on no occasion resorted to that process. It had of course to keep some money for emergency purposes because Government stopped the remittances of money orders after the Guru-ka-bagh affair. They had one lakh and 55 thousand rupees as their fund.

GURUDWAR BILL.

Regarding the Gurudwar Bill he and the other leaders saw the Viceroy at Lahore for the appointment of Sardar Sunder-Singh Mijithia as the President of the Commission, but nothing came out of the whole affair. Government committed a Blunder in appointing a manager of the Golden Temple when it had already passed into their possession. The accused admitted having suggested that the S. G. P. C. should launch upon a counter-campaign against the official propaganda. The accused's statement was not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

ACHARYA RAY'S EFFORTS FOR KHADI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ATRA, Sept. 6.

Acharya Ray has been to Atra for the last three days after his return from Bogra. Although it has been raining incessantly he has visited. Raghurampur, Ramnagar, Naiduly, Satkigaohhae, and Khamargaon which are the chief centres of khadi production in Rajshahi. The quality of yarn has been appreciately improving week after week now that Wardha cotton though purchased at Rs. 60 per maund has been substituted in place of cheaper garokapas. It is expected that yarn of 4 counts may be spun out of it at no distant date. The durability of khadi woven from this yarn will also be assured. Every effort is being made to produce khadi at a lower cost. Now that the puja season is drawing near it is sincerely hoped that every lover of Swadeshi will make it a point of honour to use pure khadi.

CONGRESSMAN SENTENCED TO 2 YEARS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WARDHA, Sept. 6.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. S. D. M. Hemeon to-day in Mr. Ghatwai's case sentencing him to two years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 153-A, I. P. C. Mr. Ghatwai accepted the sentence very cheer fully and was profusely garlanded in the Court, Mr. Abadali being the first to offer presents on behalf of the Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. Ghatwai's elder brother was visibly moved to tears, but Mr. Ghatwai consoled him saying he was only one of the many hundreds that will have to sacrifice their lives before India gets Swaraj.

Asked for his message to his fellow-workers he referred to his statement in which he said he had put forward all that was uppermost in his heart and he wanted his co-workers to act accordingly.

OUR POONA LETTER.

MAHATMA'S VISIT.

EFFORTS TOWARDS UNITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 6.

A fortnight ago I hinted at the expectancy with which Poona people were looking forward to two events. One of them was the visit of Mahatma Gandhi and the other was the Ganesh festival. Of the two, the former has splendidly come and splendidly gone and we are even now passing through the second. It will not be an exaggeration to say that the elements helped the splendour of the two ceremonies. For no arrangement was disturbed by showers of which for the last week we had had a sufficient fill for the time being. The whole atmosphere wears an appearance of joy and health and the visit of Mahatma Gandhi has given a fillip to the enthusiasm of the people here.

The main things which Mahatma did here your readers must have known in general by this time. All people know he performed the unveiling ceremony of the bust of the late Vishnu Shastri Chiplonkar. But they do not know who offered the bust to the Municipality, why it was fixed in an awkward place or what the previous history of the bust is. Nor was any report of the same read before the unveiling ceremony. Naturally I made inquiries into the matter and came to know that in a way the unveiling of the bust is the fulfilment of one of the cherished objects of Lok Tilak. Long ago in the nineties he had an idea of preparing a bust of Shastriboa, as all Maharashtriyans lovingly call him, and presenting it to the Fergusson College. He had also set apart a sum of about Rs. 800 for the purpose, to be supplemented with public donations. After many, many years now Mr. Vasudeorao Joshi of the Chitrashala Press carried the wish of Lok. Tilak into execution and the bust is the result. Then, as to the place. There is no doubt, that the bust would have more fittingly placed in the Furgesson College or even in the New Poona College, both of which are renowned educational institutions more or less closely connected with the hallowed and inspiring name of Shastriboa. Most of the intellectual persons in the city fail to understand why it way managed to be fixed in a place where it looks unlignified to place it. Neither from the artistic point of view, nor from the point of view of inspiration, can the situation in which marbled Shastriboa has been thrust, be in the least justifiable.

I have remarked above that Mahatma Gandhi's visit gave a fillip to popular enthusiasm. That is true no doubt. I am told, he held private conversations both with the Pro-changers and the No-changers and 'complete surrender' was the chord that he struck every moment. In fact, he is said to have bitterly chid the No-change Congress Committees here for having done nothing during the last two years for which the Committees were in their hands. It seems, he is now going to confine himself purely to spread of khaddar, removal of untouchability and promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity. I am also informed by reliable authorities that very soon a small private Conference is going to be held at Delhi for effecting a final compromise between the Pro-changers and the No-changers first and then between all the political parties including the Moderates and the Besantites. If such a compromise materializes, and I may say that both Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who were here are highly hopeful, a united demand for Swarajya will be put forth from th Congress-platform in December and all the minor petty controversies will be hushed up. It cannot be said definitely what will happen, but signs are inspiring, for even Mahatma Gandhi is agreeable, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the spirit of peace as she delights to call herself, Dr. Besant from her fresh experience from England—all prominent leaders of chief political parties have undertaken the task.

GANESH FESTIVAL.

We are going through the bustle of the Ganesh festival. Public idols of God Ganpati have been placed in their usual places and the 'Melas' (about fifty in number) are in full swing. Since the festival was first started by Lok. Tilak, it has become one of the chief features of the public life of Poona. The number of public idols have increased, so also the 'Melas'. Every street and lane is punctuated with public idols of Ganpati and for men, women and children the idols along with the light, the artistry, the tracery, the varieties exhibited in front of the idols become a most attractive sight. Great skill and enthusiasm are spent in the ornamentation and the feast provided for the eyes is more plentiful and more delicious than any other similar panorama would be. The singing of the 'Melas,' the musical beating of the sticks in tune with the song, the oratory of the speakers delivering speeches before Ganpatis, the hubbub of the street, the bustling activity of women hastening to listen to the 'Melas,' the halloing of the young boys, all this goes to make a 'melee' that is not only interesting, but deeply inspiriting. One remarkable feature of the festival is the participation of the untouchables in the ceremonies. For the last two or three years, even they have begun to set up their idol of Ganpati and the 'Melas' visit that with others and all sorts of lecturers deliver lectures in front of that Ganpati.

Another feature, of late, of the Ganesh festival has been the exhibition of Indian industries held by the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya. Exhibits from all provinces and of all sorts have been put forth and thousands of visitors are visiting it. But of that more in my next.

POONA RACES.

2ND----BIG MEETINGS.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE FOR AGA KHAN'S CUP.

Some splendid racing marked the second day of the Big Meetings though it was hardly profitable for the large crowd present. Two rank outsiders in Fille d'Or and Raking got home during the afternoon, rewarding their backers with fat dividends. A most exciting finish was witnessed in the Aga Khan's Cup for which Bell Metal and Orange William fought out every inch of the way up the straight. It was only after the gamest of struggles that the great horse went down.

Mandil's victory over Faithful in the H. H. Aga Khan's First Commemoration Plate was a popular one. A. Hoyt was the most successful trainer of the day completing a double when his Bell Metal annexed the big event.

Among the jockeys Townsend was again to the fore with two good wins to his credit while Raymond, Black, Buckley, A. C. Walker, Bowley and Barnett secured a point each.

A nasty accident marred the Poona Plate of five furlongs. Orland stumbled as the field turned into the straight bringing his rider down heavily. It transpired that F. Huxley sustained a broken collar bone as a result. The horse was so badly hurt that it had to be destroyed.

A handicap for third division horses, the Visitors' Plate, Division II, was the first race of the afternoon. A field of twelve paraded and among this lot Corisande wound up a better favourite than Catchup and Lady Rita. Krempion also had a large following together with Stormont. The first favourite was never in the picture, an outsider in Rakings getting home first after a fine finish with Stormont. Raymond rode a well-judged race on the winner. Third place was also filled by a neglected candidate, White Dart, under the guidance of Townsend. Catchup ran with prominence most of the way and was a good fourth at the finish. Krempion appeared still on the heavy side, but he ran really well for the first six furlongs only to fall away in the run home.

On the strength of a good track gallop Silver Cloud was thought good enough to win the Moderate Plate—a sprint for Arab ponies. A bad start however spoilt his chances. Though he put in a game run to fill fourth place. Victory belonged to Mr. Kazrani's Kamel who recorded an easy win over Rarity, Delyar Jung was again a disappointment.

Eighteen starters lined up for the Arab Pony Derby and these included such good performers as Safety, Hishan, Mozan and Mayiah. Public attention was divided between Safety and Hishan. Mozan, piloted by Townsend, proved better than them. Hishan got away badly and he did creditably to finish a good second. Safety had no difficulty in saving third place from Mayiah.

Mr. Wadia's Perambulator annexed the Autumn Plate in fine style from his thirteen rivals. Rabalto and Kent Eaglet carried the bulk of the public money and Perambulator was by no means neglected. After On Leave had made a lot of the pace, Perambulator went to the front and stayed there to win comfortably from Ganimede—a promising new-comer by War Fame out of Posy. Kent Eaglet put in a game run near home and was a close third. Rabalto never looked dangerous at any part of the race and no excuse can be found for his poor display.

The favourite had a turn when Mr. Eve's colours were carried to victory by Mandil in the Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate. Walker rode a clever race, collaring Faithful when he appeared to have the race in hand. The winner's stable companion, Rose Hill, in spite of a big weight got home third. Kelvin Boy for once in a way, consented to take a start. He led the way for nearly a mile and then retired.

Punters sent out Orange William, an even money chance in the Aga Khan's Cup. Bell Metal was also well backed as his only dangerous rival. These two had the finish between them, Bell Metal landing the valuable trophy by the shortest of margins. Morris cut down his finish to the last moment or else his mound would have got the better of Mr. Hoyt's gelding. Both proved too good for the others for five lengths away, third place was filled by Gaurishankar. Risen Again could not last at the pace and was a bad fourth.

Mr. Eve's Moonshiner was thought invincible in the Poona Plate and punters consequently made a warm favourite. He ran disappointingly leaving his stable companion to do the serious business. Surya Kumari led practically from start to finish and was only passed in the final stretch by Fille d'Or ably ridden by Barnett.

Happy Times and Marby shared favouritism in the 2nd Division of the Visitors' Plate. The former made a slow get-away and having taken too much out of himself could only find fourth place. Townsend had the handling of Marby when he put one and a quarter lengths in front of Redcot. Redcot and Lomo were both responsible for a late run as they were badly placed early in the race.

Details:—

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. P G Singhanee's RAKINGS, 9-1, Raymond 1
Mr T M Thaddens' STORMONT, 9-12, Burn 2
Mr R S Captain's WHITE DART, 8-9, Townsend 3
Mr T M Goculdass' CATCHUP, 9-3, MacPherson 4

Not run: Ulster Lad and Prince Hamid.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 2-8; Places Rs. 59, Rs. 26-8 and Rs. 56-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 65; Places Rs. 21, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 39-8.

Time:—1 min. 22 2/5 secs.
Trainer:—T. Ferguson.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arab ponies, 14 hands and under, in the 2nd Division.

Mr M T Kazrani's KAMEL, 7-7, Black ... 1
Mr T M Goculdass' RARITY, 8-9, MacPherson 2
Mr S M Kanji's SUMMERTON, 8-11, Harraway 3
Mr N E Patel's SILVER CLOUD, 8-4, Morris 4

Not run: Mighty.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 92-8. Places Rs. 26-8, Rs. 28 and Rs. 62.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 39-8; Places Rs. 11-8, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 20-8.

Time:—1 min. 22 2/5 secs.
Trainer:—Syed Mustapha.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under, which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over previous to 1st January, 1924. 14 hands to carry 9 st. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1922, of a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over, once 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs.; oftener 12 lbs. Winners of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,000 or over, 7 lbs. in addition to the above penalties. Allowances—Maidens 4 lbs.; Ponies landed on or since 1st July, 1923, direct from the country of foaling, 4 lbs. in addition to any landing allowance.

Mr S R A Wahab's MOZAN, 8-6, Townsend 1
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's HISHAN, 7-13, Morris 2
Mr T M Goculdass' SAFETY, 8-10, MacPherson 3
Mr Heath's MAYIAH, 8-6, Burn 4

Not run: History.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 81-8; Places Rs. 23, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 14.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 27; Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 7-8.

Time:—1 min. 22 2/5 secs.
Trainer:—Owner.

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr C N Wadia's PERAMBULATOR, 8-2, Buckley 1
Mr J Reynold's GANIMEDE, 8-8, A C Walker 2
Mr H S Mehta's KENT EAGLET, 8-7, Morris 3
Mr Eve's ALDERGROVE, 7-6, C Hoyt ... 4

Not run: Festivity.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 60; Places Rs. 34, Rs. 21 and Rs. 19-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20-8; Places Rs. 23, Rs. 16 and Rs. 12.

Time:—2 mins. 36 secs.
Trainer:—Major A W Malony.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250. For Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1922, of a flat race value Rs. 3,000 or over, once 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. Winners since the above date of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 10,000 or over, 4 lbs.; of Rs. 15,000 or over, 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 4lbs.. Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs. Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1923, direct from the country of foaling, 4lbs. in addition to any landing allowance.

Mr. Eve's MANDIL 9-9, A C Walker 1
Mr. Moosa Faras' FAITHFUL 8-0 Townsend 2
Mr. Eve's ROSE HILL 9-13, Bowley 3
Dr J E Bharucha and Mr C T Mawson's BAHADURJUNG 8-10, Easton 4

Not Run: Rarity.

Time.—2mins. 24 1-5secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 21-8. Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 51.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 12. Places Rs. 8-8, Rs. 9 and Rs. 23.

Trainer:—A. Hoyt.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP. Distance 1½ Miles.

A Cup value £100 sterling presented by H. H. the Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., and Rs 22,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 15,000; second Rs. Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000. For Horses, W. A. and C. reduced 10 lbs. Penalties.—Winner of a flat race since 31st March, 1922 value Rs. 15,000 7lbs. extra; or of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 20,000, 7 lbs. extra; or of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 30,000 9lbs. extra or of flatt races of the aggregate value of Rs. 75,000. 14 lbs. extra. Not accumulative. The winner of the Trial Plate, Poona 1924, 5 lbs. extra in addition to any of the above penalties. Allowances—Maiden, 3 years old 5 lbs.; Maiden, 4 years old and upwards, 9lbs.

Mr. A. Hoyt's BELL METAL 9-2 Bowley 1
Mr. A E Ephraum's ORANGE WILLIAM 9-7 Morris 2
Mr. J C Galstaun's GAURISANKAR 9-7, F. Huxley 3
Mr A M Khairaz's RISEN AGAIN 8-7, Burn 4

Not run: Margaret Joyce.

Time.—2 mins. 35 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 42-8. Places Rs. 12 Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 27.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 7. Rs. 7 and Rs. 14.

Trainer:—Owner.

THE POONA PLATE. Distance about 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. For horses 3 and 4 years old only. W. A. and C. reduced 7lbs.

Mr. P B Avasia's FILE DE ORE 8-0 Barnett 1
Mr. Eve's SURYA KUMARI 9-10 Bowley ... 2
Mr. F M Garda's BELL'S LIFE M. Hoyt ... 3
Mr R H Gahagan's PRECIOUS LASS 7-12 Clarke 4

Not run: Princess Fari.

Time.—1min. 2 1-5secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 170-8. Places Rs. 47-8, Rs. 36 and Rs. 63-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 88-8. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 25.

Trainer:—J E Malone.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. (Div. I.)—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250 third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

H. H. Maharaja of Nawanagar's MARBY 8-1, Townsend 1
Mr. T M Thaddens' REDCOT 9-8 Burn 2
Mr. R H Gahagan's LOMO 8-4 Clarke 3
Mr. Eve's HAPPY TIMES 9-3 Ritchie 4

Not run:—Yenite, Jovial.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 16-8 Rs. 82 and Rs. 45-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 21-8. Places Rs. 9 Rs. 42 and Rs. 29.

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CHANDERNAGOR Telegrams: "Handicap."

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

At the Blackpool Festival the cricket match between Lancashire and an England XI was drawn, the latter requiring 56 runs to win with one wicket to fall. Lancashire scored 198 for five in the second innings and declared. Hallows scored 112. England XI made 172 for nine.

Scarborough Festival opened with a match between Gentlemen and Players. The latter went in first and made 144. Allen took five for 40. Gentlemen have made 66 for three.

At Hastings Lord Cowdray's XI met Rest of England. Cowdrays XI have scored 314 for eight. Hardinge scored 94 and Jeacocke 86.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP FINAL.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Boston.—Patterson (Australia) defeated Borotra (France) in the final of the Davis Cup 6/3, 6/1, 6/3. Australia thus earns the right to meet the United States in the Challenge Pound.

The weather was perfect but the ground was rather soft to-day. The Frenchman played a number of brilliant strokes in the first set but Patterson was too good for him. In the second set Patterson quickly took the lead despite utmost efforts of bounding Basque who slipped and slid on soft court. The third set provided an exciting fight. Borotra made a very plucky attempt to save the game but was finally routed. The match lasted fifty-four minutes.—Reuter.

LACOSTE BEATS O'HARA WOOD.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Boston.—Lacoste beat O'Hara Wood in the final of the Davis Cup 8/10; 6/1; 6/1; 7/5. Wood started well repeatedly breaking through the Frenchman's service. Lacoste's subsequent victory was mainly due to tiredness of his opponent who was unable to maintain the terrific pace. Lacoste was in the best form in the fourth set producing strokes with deadly accuracy.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League today:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal two, Liverpool nil; Aston villa nil, Newcastle United nil; Blackburn nil, West Ham United one; Bolton Wanderers three, Bury three; Cardiff City three, Leeds nil; Everton one, West Bromwich nil; Huddersfield two, Sheffield United one; Manchester City four, Notts Forest two; Notts County nil, Tottenham nil; Preston nil, Burnley two; Sunderland four, Birmingham nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley one, Port Vale three; Clapton Orient three, Crystal Palace nil; Coventry City four, Stockport two; Fulham one, South Shields one; Hull City one, Blackpool one; Leicester City nil, Middlesborough nil; Oldham Athletic nil, Chelsea five; Portsmouth one, Derby County one; Sheffield Wednesday one, Southampton nil; Stoke nil, Manchester United nil; Wolverhampton two, Bradford City nil.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Bournemouth two, Luton Town one; Brighton three, Millwall three; Bristol City two, Norwich City nil; Charlton one, Newport City nil; Gillingham nil, Watford nil; Merthyr Town nil, Exeter City one; Northampton nil, Southend one; Plymouth seven, Brentford one; Queen's Park Rangers one, Bristol Rovers two; Reading two, Swansea Town nil; Swindon Town two, Aberdare nil.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Barrow one, Southport nil; Bradford nil, Grimsby Town one; Chesterfield one, Accrington nil; Darlington two, Hartlepools nil; Lincoln City two, Doncaster Rovers nil, Nelson four, Ashington nil; Rochdale three, Wigan Borough two; Rotherham nil, Halifax Town nil; Tranmere Rovers one, Durham City one; Walsall nil, Crew Alexandra nil; Wrexham nil, New Brighton nil.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen nil, Celtic four; Kilmarnock two, Airdrieonians three; Motherwell one, Air one; St. Mirren two, Dundee one; Raith two, Falkirk nil; Partick three, Hamilton nil; Hearts five, Morton one; St. Johnstone two, Hibernians three.—Reuter.

In the first round of the Glasgow Cup, Third Lanark beat Queen's Park by one goal to nil, and Rangers beat Clyde by one goal to nil.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Following are the results of Rugby Football matches:—

Leicester fourteen, Bath eleven; Plymouth sixteen, Bridgewater three; Cardiff seventeen, Bridgend three; Cross Keys seven, Pill Harriers eight.

East London.—The British Rugby Union team has defeated the Border team by twelve points to three.—Reuter.

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KARWAR NOTES.

"YOUNG INDIA" FOR THE LIBRARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, Sept. 2.

Rao Bahadur S. S. Aiyangar, the District Executive Engineer, who has figured off-and-on in these columns during the last four years, and whose vagaries have been the subject of an interpellation or two in the Bombay Legislative Council recently, is now gazetted to retire on the 27th instant. The news must have sent up a sigh of relief from many a heart troubled by his policy. Recently he got a prosecution launched against three persons,—a local contractor, a draughtsman of the Department, and a former clerk of the same, on the grave charge of having conspired to administer a poison calculated to deprive him of his sanity. After a protracted trial before the Town Magistrate, the case came up in appeal before the District Judge, who has not only acquitted all the accused honourably, but has in the course of his judgment shed an uncomfortable light upon the mentality and judicial capacity of the Revenue Magistrate of the Town Magistrate type who has often even summary powers conferred upon him. The Judge has passed severe strictures on several aspects of the case as conducted in the lower Court, and held that there was no evidence whatsoever to justify the Magistrate in framing a charge at all against two of the accused, and that the evidence against the third was absolutely worthless; and in regard to the two former the learned Judge is at a loss what further evidence in their favour the Magistrate had secured, after the framing of the charge against them, to justify his acquitting them, as he did, by merely giving them the "benefit of the doubt"!

THE KARWAR GENERAL LIBRARY.

Karwar is unique in its General Library. It is the only general library in Western India which has never been called a *Native* General Library. The members include both Europeans and Indians. Going to celebrate its Diamond Jubilee in a few months' time this institution is perhaps the best situated, equipped and managed as well as the oldest of its kind in all Western India. At the annual general meeting of this Library held on the 30th ultimo, the taking of "Young India" which had been voted out by a solid phalanx of loyalists two years ago was again proposed and carried in spite of official and loyalist opposition. The proposer (Sjt. S. D. Nadkarni) pointed out how if they chose to vote against taking the paper on account of its "undesirable" politics, it would mean either of two things,—viz., that in their own opinion the Government's case was so weak that it would not survive a weekly dose of "Young India" matter, in spite of all that the Director of Information, the Director-General of Information, the "Times of India", etc. etc., could do to tone it up; and, secondly, that the loyalists were confessing themselves to be so weak-minded, and their loyalty so shaky, that they dared not trust themselves with a weekly copy of "Young India" for one year, for fear that by reading it some of them might come to see red, or rather seek white Khadi, or turn Turk, or become Bolshevik, or whatever else they called their pet bogey! If their loyal conscience still rebelled against the idea of voting for the paper, they ought at least to vote neutral, and not help to boycott light from one quarter simply because it came from it. To the title-hunters and office-seekers amongst them the tip was given *gratis* that if they wanted to combat the pernicious N. C. O. doctrines, they could not do it better than by acquainting themselves at first hand with what "Young India" had to say on those doctrines. The proposal was then put to the vote and carried, considerably to the chagrin of the fire-eating loyalists.

TRAMWAY FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a fact that the members of the old Corporation treated the Tramway Company with very great leniency and allowed it to ride rough-shod on the rights of the travelling public with impunity. Since the advent of the new Nationalist members, in the present Corporation, however, the Company finds itself crippled and handicapped in gaining its object. Even though the Corporation has given the Company definitely to understand that no increase of fares will be granted, the Company has been obstinately putting forward proposals to charge fares by distances. In fact, the Company has high-handedly introduced a new scale of fares on the lines without getting the sanction of the Corporation as required by the Deed of Concessions. This new scale of fares is unauthorised and illegal on the part of the Company and as such makes the Company liable to a fine of Rs. 100 per day according to the Deed.

The Company published a notice in the daily papers on or about the 22nd December last, and exhibited a new scales of fares in its cars and right-away began to charge from the very next day a higher fare of 1½ annas on the so-called extension to Tank Bunder. This additional distance distinctly lies within the area comprised in the lines of the old Company and forms a part of the old line. The Company chooses to call this addition to the old lines an "extention" as by such jugglery with words it can charge the higher fare of 1½ annas as authorised by the Corporation on extension.

The Company by making the statement in its booklet that "the fare from any one point to any other point on the whole system South of Lalbag is one anna" admits the fact that the zone or area of the increased fare of 1½ annas comes in force on any extention made North of Lalbag only. That this is so is seen from the fares levied on the extension to Parel and Dadar.

The so-called extension to Tank Bunder to Reay Road, on the other hand, falls within the one anna Zone, being South of Lalbag. The fare of 1½ annas which the Company has been charging since December last is an unauthorised fare and it is quite illegal. The Company cannot charge 1½ annas on what is really an "addition" made to the old Company's line.

The only extension that has been made in the real sense of the term, ever since the new B E S and T Co. Ld. took over the assets of the old Company in 1905, has been made from Lalbag to Dadar Terminus only a distance of about 2 miles the Company withholding any further extensions all this while.

It will also be seen that in clause 18 (K) the B E S T Company "doth hereby and so as to bind itself, its successors and assigns covenant with the Corporation" to pay to the Corporation in respect of any "extensions" and "additions" to the existing tramways and any "new lines" to be hereinafter laid yearly rent at rates 50 p. c. lower than those payable in respect of the existing tramways." (i.e. as they existed in 1905).

In the above clause it will be noticed that certain "valuable considerations" have been granted. The three words "extensions," "additions" and "new lines" make it very clear that "extensions" does not mean any "additions" made to the existing lines. This is quite clear. Also it will be seen that "addition to the existing lines" have been made as under—all being within "south of Lalbag."

(1) From Portuguese Church to Byculla Bridge (to Lalbag, etc).
(2) From Portuguese Church to Opera House
(3) From Flora Fountain to Dhoby Talao.
(4) From Old Tardeo Terminus to Over Tardeo Bridge.
(5) From Princes Dock to Sandhurst Bridge.
(6) From Princess Dock to Reay Road.
(7) From Reay Road to Tank Bunder.
(8) From Grant Road Terminus to Gowalia Tank Road.

These additions to the lines have been made to provide shorter routes and suit the purpose of the Company to a great extent.

The Company tried to foist upon the Corporation sometimes ago a map purporting to show the above mentioned "additions" to the old lines, plus the two miles of only "extension" the Company had ever made "as extensions made subsequently," after taking over the old Company's line in 1905.

The Company in my opinion, is illegally charging the higher fare of 1½ anna from Tank Bunder to any point south of Prince's Dock (or Carnak Bunder) Pydowni or Portuguese Church and is running three services No. 19, 20, 21; and Extra cars from Museum via Elphinstone Circle and Hornby Roads morning and evening at the sacrifice of other passengers on other lines and putting them to great inconvenience and pocketing the increased fares.

The Company could have very easily provided for the requirements of passengers going to the New Cotton Green at Tank Bunder by making additions to the old lines at Kala Chowky and providing a very short route on this southern side of Lalbag, without lowering its prestige in the estimation of the public and the Port Trustees, on account of its asking for a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 (five lakhs) from that body to cover expenses.

The present reluctance of the Company to run cars on the newly constructed additional line from Grant Road to Gowalia Tank seems to be an attempt to get round the Corporation some how and legalise the illegalities in which the Company has been indulging. For, once the Corporation inadvertently allows or condones this illegal action of the Company to levy a fare of 1½ annas on Tank Bunder line the Company can very easily demand this additional fare on the Gowlia Tank line, and treat the Deed of Concessions as a piece of rag.

The new proposal put forward by the Company to introduce new scales of fares etc., seems to be intended to get the unconditional assent of the Corporation to any arbitrary changes in fares, which the Company may make from time to time and get over Clause 15A, which allows only a uniform fare of one anna.

It is the duty of the Corporation in general, and of the Nationalist members in particular to defeat this move of the Company and thereby safeguard the interests of the travelling public of Bombay as well as the rights secured for them by the Deed of Concessions as signed by the Company in the year 1905.—Yours, etc.,

WIDE-AWAKE.

WHEN RHEUMATISM GRIPS YOU

it is clear proof that uric acid is poisoning your blood. How useless then to hope to cure your rheumatic pains by means of embrocations, ointments, rubbing! The only right way to get rid of rheumatism is through the blood—by sending a fresh pure, rich stream of that precious life fluid through the veins to dissolve and wash out the deposits of uric poison from every part where they are lodged.

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Why not begin to improve your own health to-day by means of a short course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale people, the world's most famous Blood and Nerves Tonic? Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Of chemists everywhere, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

(35—24)

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LIVING INDEX FOR AUG. 1924.

WORKING CLASS COST FOR BOMBAY CITY.

A RISE OF FOUR POINTS.

All articles	60 per cent.
Food only	56 per cent.

The Director of the Labour Office, Bombay, writes:

"The Labour Office estimates that in August 1924, the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay was four points above the level of the previous month, taking 100 to represent the level in July 1924, the index was 156 in July and 160 in August 1924. The general index is 17 per cent. below the high-water mark reached in October 1920, 2 per cent. below the twelve monthly average of 1922 and 4 per cent. above the twelve monthly average of 1923. It may be noted that the index has reverted to the same level as it was in November 1922, and is three points higher than the highest level reached in 1923 viz: 157 in December of that year.

The cost of living index, which showed a downward tendency upto May 1924 has registered a further rise in August, the third rise in three successive months. To the rise of 5 points in food stuffs all the cereals and pulses included in the index contribute. Wheat, jowari, bajri and gram rose by ten points, and more, and rise and turdal rose by four points each. In 'other food articles' the appreciable rise in gul, salt and cocoanut oil was almost counter-balanced by the fall in potatoes and imported sugar. The cause of the rise in cereals and gul is the shortage of rain upto the third week in August in the producing tracts. The rise in cocoanut oil is believed to be due to speculation on the results of the South Indian Floods. Clothing group registered a rise of two points during the month.

All items: Average percentage increase over July, 1914.

Months.	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
January	34	82	83	69	73	56	58
February	34	76	81	62	65	55	56
March	36	72	77	60	65	54	53
April	44	67	72	60	62	55	50
May	47	68	73	67	63	53	50
June	48	74	81	73	63	51	53
July	49	86	90	77	65	53	56
August	53	79	91	80	64	54	60
September	65	72	92	85	65	54	
October	75	74	93	83	62	52	
November	75	73	86	82	60	53	
December	83	74	81	79	61	57	
Yearly Average ..	54	75	83	73	64	54	

The per centage increases over July 1914, by groups are as follows:—

	Food-grains		Other articles of food.	All food articles	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	House Rent	All items.
	Cereals	Pulses						
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1920								
October ..	48	97	161	93	58	191		93
1921								
August (three years ago) ..	58	93	104	77	76	163		80
1922								
August (two years ago) ..	40	72	87	59	67	156		64
1923								
August ..	23	16	94	49	65	105	65	54
September ..	24	16	94	49	61	106		54
October ..	23	16	88	47	61	111		52
November ..	24	16	87	47	61	125		53
December ..	32	16	89	52	61	119		57
1924								
January ..	33	20	92	54	61	124		58
February ..	28	19	90	51	61	129		56
March ..	27	15	84	47	63	129		53
April	22	12	80	43	63	130		50
May	21	13	81	43	66	127		50
June	24	12	86	47	66	127		53
July	28	15	91	51	66	129		56
August	35	25	92	56	66	131		60

The maxima for some groups have been underlined.

Owing to the housing difficulty of the Bombay industrial classes there is no fall in the rents paid by them, so far as information is available.

A full explanation of the scope and method of compilation of the index number is published in the "Labour Gazette" for September, 1923."

"CURRIMBHOY SCHOLARSHIPS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—People professing Islamic faith, who at one time occupied the foremost position in the world of letters, and kept alight for centuries the torch of enlightenment and progress, subsequently lagged behind in education and were since distinguished by the epithet "backward" because of their being long sunk in ignorance. It was Islam which, in Arabia and Egypt, took up the Neoplatonic heritage despised and rejected by Christendom as "pagan," after the slaying of Hypatia, and saved its priceless riches to hand them on for European use. The Islamic history furnishes convincing testimony to the fact that even during paganism Arabia attained the highest pitch of excellence in Science, and literature, which the Saracens and Moors afterwards taught to the people of Europe, who had formerly submerged for ages in cimmarian obscurity. Moreover pages of history written by European chronologists afford incontestable proof for the grandeur with which they (the Saracens and Moors) ran the gorgeous Muslim Universities of Baghdad Cairo and the Moorish city Cordova in Spain, which was then called "the brightest splendour of the world."

In view of the above fact it appears that Indian Mahomedans are now going to retrieve the loss they have sustained of educational assets, which their great Gooroos and eminent Islamic luminaries earned for them. This great educational awakening amongst them is now materialising in deeds, and steady progress is being made. This advancement—to tell the truth—they owe to Muslim high schools and orphanages, hostels and other monetary help in the shape of scholarships, as also to munificent donations of rupees eight lacs by Sir Mohomad Yoosuff, of rupees ten lacs by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, and of rupees three lacs by Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhai.

All honour to these philanthropic prince merchants, who have devoted their well-earned money to education of their co-religionists. The Holy Prophet says "The best person in the world is one who benefits others and the best charity is that which is utilized for educational purpose. Mahomedans of this Presidency are highly indebted to these magnanimous Hatims, who have sacrificed their wealth for such a noble cause. But to Sir Currimbhai they are still more indebted particularly for dissemination of religious education, which of course ought to go simultaneously with secular training.

Sir, at this stage, I have in all fairness to weigh the pros and cons of a question to which your anonymous correspondent "Muslim" invites your special attention in one of your issues; and that is in connection with one of the provisions of the above endowment of ten lacs, which Sir Currimbhai has been pleased to place at the disposal of the Syndicate of the Bombay University to institute scholarships for Mahomedans students. This proviso referred to by Mr. Muslim relates to life-insurance of students, as also to interest to be charged on the amount of scholarships. Whether it is a fact or a fiction is quite immaterial to us. What I mean to say is that what is unlawful and strictly forbidden in Islam, can under no circumstances become lawful. Consequently, the above worthy donor is requested to heed the wholesome suggestion (if at all it is a fact) given by the aforesaid correspondent.

In conclusion, I would like to appeal, for the sake of giving special encouragement to religious education, to Sir Currimbhai to exempt students seeking admission into the fame-at-Azhar University of Cairo, to which he himself has fairly given preference, from repayment of the amount of scholarships for which act of kindness they will be led under deep obligation to him, and thus the Seeds of goodness and meritorious deed he proposes to sow, will germinate and fructify in this world and the next.—Yours etc.

ABDURRAHMAN GULAMRASOOL MUNSHI.

EXPORTS OF RUBBER FROM INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Exports of rubber by sea from British India to foreign countries during 1923-24 amounted to fifteen million pounds showing an increase of twenty-three per cent as compared with preceding year. United Kingdom absorbed 48 per cent. Ceylon 24 per cent, Straits Settlements and United States of America about 13 per cent, each of the total exports. Madras accounted for nearly 58 per cent. and Burma 41 per cent. of the total trade.

A number of officers of the newly constituted Cantonment Department met at a Conference in Nainital last week, with Lt.-Col. G. L. Cattell in the chair, with a view to discuss uniformity of procedure in the reformed Cantonment administration and other kindred matters.—A.P.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Indian proletariat of to-day stands lower as a political factor than the proletariat of any civilized country in the world. He remains dumb, even when his hands are reduced powerless, dumb when his bread is made most costly. Thanks to the efforts of some labour-workers that semi-consciousness is seen in him, but still a vast work lies before them.

The proletarian class constitutes about 82 p.c. of the whole population of India in which are included petty-farmers, land-workers, wage-earners in factories, mines, transportation and handicrafts. The horrible economic condition of the farmers and the land-workers is an open-fact to all. They are getting worse off in the hands of the landed-aristocracy and the bourgeoisie, and often they even lose the right of removing their crops from the fields. The re-adjustment due to industrial revolution has brought the concentration of workers in big cities and has made the housing problem very acute. In most of the industrial towns no accommodation is available for the workers. Who either have to dwell in dark and insanitary hovels or go in surrounding villages, often 6 or 8 miles away, from where they have to come. The working day is now of 10 hours and in some cases even 11. Thus in order to present themselves at 6-00 when the work starts, the labourers have to stare from their dwelling quarters as early as 4 in the morning. Then again in the evening utterly exhausted by days hard labour and empty stomach, the workers have to walk the distance back after leaving factories at 6. Then their scale of wages in so low that in fact the actual average income after deducting fines etc., is below Rs. 10 per month. This buys him not more than 48 seers of grains and 2 maunds of fuels. In order to have at least one full meal a day for himself and his family (which averages three persons with very little earning capacity) he needs not less than 45 seers of food grains alone. Then there are other expenses which he must meet. He can neither get nourishing food nor warm clothes to protect himself from chilly nights of winter, hence he is so easy a victim of malaria, plague and other epidemics.

India's salvation lies in the prosperity of its vast depressed classes, its peasants and labourers. They stand to-day in greatest need of being protected from the clutches of the exploitation of the landed-aristocrats and the usurers. Let every well-wisher of the country be engaged in organizing peasants and labourers in every town, in every village. Railway-men, postal servants, conveyance holders and other workers can organize their own associations in every town. They may avail the services of the 'Indian Communist Party,' which has its centres at Calcutta Cawnpore, Bombay and Madras.—Yours, etc.,

DEOKINAND BIBHAH.

Cawnpore Labour Association,
Cawnpore, Sept. 1.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I wonder what the opponents of Swaraj have to say against the most astounding and irrefutable assertions made by Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala ex-member of the British Parliament in his letter to "Kristodas," excerpts thereof appear in your columns to-day under the heading "The Gandhi Economics"?

Inter alia Mr. Saklatwala's many statements, one reads as follows:—"Vague metaphysics do not at all frighten a shrewd nation of shop-keepers like the British. They have even transformed Gandhism into an instrument for making higher profits, and you will realise that ever since the coming of the boycott, and without any real boycott of any kind existing, the British exploiters in India have earned more wealth than is ever recorded in human history of one Nation earning out of another Nation. From 1919 uptill 1923 the shareholders have got out of the toil of enslaved workers of India twenty times more wealth from subtle commercial contrivances, to which foolish Indian patriots are giving their assistance, than the whole of Europe with threat of arms and food blockade has been able to get out of an open foe like Germany, where millionairs are now more wealthy to-day than they were before. The power of the British individuals in India in respect of material advantages is not only not lessened, but is increasing very rapidly year after year."

If this is true—and no doubt it is—what are we Indians going to do? Are we to still divide ourselves on minor details and continue to fight against each other? Or, should we unite under one banner, one Generalissimo? If facts of the kind as stated above are not sufficient, if the ever increasing poverty of all classes of people is not sufficient for us to unite and struggle for emancipation, one wonders what else will ever stir the Indian Nation!

Poor India! Down trodden Mother India! "Awake, arise and stop not till the goal is reached."

With this appeal and fervent prayers.—Yours, etc.,

BYRAM N. KHAMBATA.

Bombay, Sept. 3.
275, Hornby Road, Fort,

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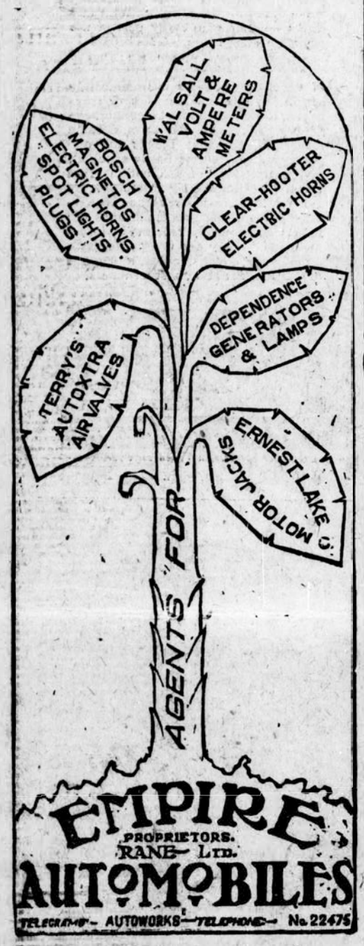
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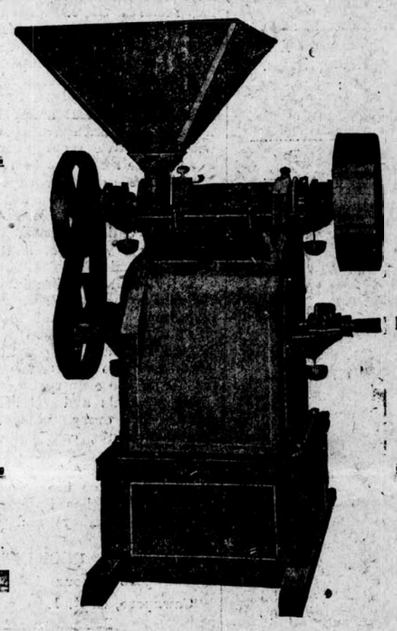

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